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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, January 12, 1842.

CASE OF THE CREOLE.

Our readers must have perused with deep interest the protest of the officers and crew of the Creole, published a week or two since in our paper. We subjoin a few comments upon it, from the New York Evangelist, which speaks the sentiments, we presume, of ninetenths of the citizens in the free States who have read an account of the case.

Amistad captives, in one grand point, viz., that these, (the mutineers of the Creole,) by law the Amistad captives.

By the law of nature all men are free. Slavery is a creature of municipal law, and only extends so far as this law has force. The slave in Virginia, is made, and held a slave, by the law of Virginia. This alone bars the exercise he passes out of the jurisdiction of Virginia, he such an ignominious claim on themselves and after range from 6 to 10 cents. ceases to be a slave, from that very fact, because the law of Virginia can have no extra-territorial slave State, he would be free, were there no law there, to seize him as a slave. But, that is not the law of Virginia: it is the law of the State which reduces him to bondage. Should he pass out into a state where slavery is not recognized, or to some common highway, where the law of nature alone has force, he becomes free, by that act.

To apply the principle.-The Creole, with its human cargo, had reached the great highway of nations, over which Virginia law has no force. By that act, the slaves of the Creole were reinstated in their rights, and the attempt to bind them for one moment longer, was as much piracy, as the attempt to steal a man from the coast of Guinea. There was then no difference tad, and that of the Creole.

Those of our readers who belong to the so ciety of Friends, will of course dissent in toto from so much of the article subjoined, as sanctions violence. From the New York Evangelist.

19 appear to have taken any active part in the dy but the ni emancipation of her laborers. Of these 19, 4 appear to have been the chief agents. Of these, one who wore a name unfit for a slave, but finely expressive of a hero, seems to have been the master-spirit-that name was Madison Washington! By the way, dangerous practice to confer such empiration names upon men in bondage.

It does not appear whether the mutineers had previously digested their plan or not. If they had, they displayed remarkable fidelity and efficiency in bringing it to an issue. If not, the leaders, and especially Madison Washington, manifested astonishing presence of mind and decision of character, in this movement. His reply to Merritt, when found in the hold where women were kept-his escape to the deck in spite of the united resistance of Merritt and Gifford-his commanding attitude, and daring orders, when he stood a freeman on the slaver's true heroic.

His generous leniency towards his prisoners, his oppressors-men who were carrying him and 134 others, from a condition of slavery already intolerable, to one which threatened feature. He spared the life of the poor Frenchthe life of Merritt, and also of young Theophicrease will be limited and fluctuating. lus McCargo; and when he had command of Gen. H. argues that the falling off of prices malice and revenge formed no part of his mo-

Yet his leniency was accompanied with the most vigorous and efficient measures. How nobly he seems when making Merritt pledge, at the mouth of the musket, at one o'clock at night, commanding the Captain and Merritt to have no communication; when placing the sailors on duty at their usual posts, and subjecting them to the same necessary restriction of non-inter-course; when pacing the deck with his three brave associates until morning with his knife

al grandeur of the scene, remember that he riod cotton will not grow at all, and during the but when England repeals her corn laws, which did not know how many of the remaining against the new authority. The 19 consulted absurd social forms, and subjected to the ges on our side, if no unjust turiff shall pretogether, kept their counsel to themselves-and most unprofitable as well as the most wretched vent our receiving in payment such of her manso far as we can learn, exercised complete self- system of slavery; with all these draw-backs, I ufactures as we may not make at home." control over their passions, and maintained un- cannot believe that India will be able to compete Also, other grains, of which the state is now a interrupted harmony of purpose and action.

But nothing in the whole affair appears so sublimely affecting as their conduct on arriving at Nassau. They divested themselves of all unsettled in its institutions to become a formidal visions from other states to the amount of two their arms, even casting them into the sea, and able rival. The only competition which the millions of dollars. Flax, hemp, oil, wine, came before the British authorities defenceless cotton growers of South Carolina have to dread, lumber, tobacco, indigo and silk, all do well in in the protection of free and righteous instituwith alterations, 6 00 tions against the claims of their oppressors! Noble men! Here was no sense of guilt, no meanness, no deception. They but wished to say emphatically, what they did, that they only sought to obtain their freedom. This act of theirs is a splendid tribute to the British Gov-ernment, and is a brighter gem in the diadem of her Sovereign, than the victory of any battle field. It was confidence in law, sustained by power, and founded on unquestionable justice. Take it altogether, it was morally magnificent. The liberty which saluted them on landing, by the triumphant shouts of thousands that welcomed them, must have been a glorious reward to these men for their brave and perilous achiev-

In these remarks our readers will perceive that we have done little more than to translate in the appropriate language of freedom, the statements of the protest written by their ene-mies. The case before us is important however, as we suggested at first, on account of its providential relations to the great question In one point, we think the Evangelist in er- of abolition. It differs from that of the Amisror. "It differs," he says, "from that of the tad captives in one grand point, viz., that these by law were slaves, while those were not. The public at large, and the supreme voice of immutable law pronounced the Mendiwere slaves; while those were not." In our ans innocent, nay, extolled their conduct. The opinion, the negroes of the Creole, at the time public is now called upon to decide upon anoth- per lb. his profits are \$85 per hand-if only 6 they rose, were in fact and in law, as free as er case, divided from that of the Mendians only by the narrow line of a law, in its nature confessedly unjust, and abominable to every intelligent freeman.

bones and souls, asserted by slaveholding law, cents, \$120, a handsome return. It is suppowas not, could not have been binding on the slaves themselves. There are only two grand the Gulf is at least 2500 lbs. per hand, which reasons which render it the duty of men in any will yield \$110 profit at even 6 cents per lb., of his natural right to freedom. The moment circumstances, to submit to the enforcement of and it is demonstrable that the price must heretheir offspring. One is the hope of obtaining deliverance by patient waiting, and the other is courage insurrection.

But these reasons in the case of the Creole prospect in patient waiting, but that of worse bondage. Before them there was a splendid prospect by valorous resistance, of immediate and gospet justified their rising.

The following article on the cotton prospects of South Carolina, we commend to the attention of slave-holders generally. That this State must be impoverished, unless she change her mode of labor, is certain. The time is rapidly approaching, when cotton cannot be raised there with profit; and of this, her leading men seem to in principle or law, between the case of the Amis be aware. Hence their spasmodic efforts to encourage manufactures, to augment commerce, to improve the agriculture of the State. But nothing will do. Slaves will not put themselves to the trouble to learn how to manufacture. They are thriftless, shiftless farmers. And it is not safe to convert them into sailors. South "Of the 135 slaves confined in the hold, only Carolina will at last find, that there is no reme-

For the Philanthropist.

COTTON PROSPECTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA I have just had the opportunity, of examining, for an hour or two, a copy of the "Anniversary we have always thought it a singular, nay, a Oration of the State Agricultural Society of S. Carolina, by Gen. James H. Hammond," read before the Society, on the 28th of Nov. 1841, at their annual meeting in the hall of the house of Representatives, at Columbia.

The subject is the cultivation of cotton in that State, and the probability that the "period civil liberty." is close at hand, when we shall be compelled to abandon its culture," in South Carolina. I will give a brief sketch of the course of argument by which the distinguished orator, formerly a member of Congress from that State is led to his conclusion.

The rapid increase of the consumption of cotton in years past, was owing to causes which deck, and his perfect preparation for the grand have a limit-the improvement of machinery, alternative of liberty or death, which stood be- and the consequent reduction of price and better fore him, are splendid exemplifications of the quality of cotton goods, for a season created a demand greater than the supply, notwithstanding the prodigious rapidity of increase in this conntry after the cotton gin was introduced. The opening of new markets by English capital and enterprise, during the longest period of peace still more galling chains, is another remarkable the world has known since the days of the Antonines, kept up the demand for a while. man because he could not speak English, and But, "these causes have run their cycle, their the Captain's life, at the entreaty of his wife and children; he dressed the wounds of the poor markets now accessible to cotton manufactures sailors who had fought against him; he spared are not only full but glutted," and now the in-

the cabin, invited the whites to partake of its and sales this year, and the actual increase of refreshments. All his movements show that the surplus on hand both in Liverpool and Havre, notwitstanding the diminished crop of last year, in connection with the distressed state of the manufacturers, proves that ever since 1834, more goods have been turned out than were required, and consequently the stocks of goods have accumulated all over the world, so that the to navigate the vessel to New Providence; when smallest advance of price instantly checks consumption, and the smallest increase of quantity instantly lowers the price. He does not think there is much to fear from the competition of India.

drawn, and his eye on every spot where the rains continually for half the year, and for the provisions for export, he says "the prospect of against the continuance of slavery in Missouri, and of introducing into our political system with us."

States produced but two millions, or 2.2 per class in all or nearly all the operations of a cotmillions, and these States grew 600 millions, up is one of the most simple class of manufac growth of our cotton crop has been in the S. W .. check now placed upon the increase of consumpof the world in strict competition, and reduce those regions.

Now, as to the cost of production. In the Atlantic States, it is estimated that the average production does not exceed 1200 pounds per aand, and the expenses are \$35 per hand, besides the interest and rent of land. When cotton will yield the planter a nett price of ten cents cents, \$61 per hand-which is less than it can be grown at a profit. In the Gulf States, the yield is at least 2000 lbs. per hand, and the expense not over \$40; consequently at 10 cents The claim of property in their flesh and per lb. the Gulf planter clears \$160, and at 8 sed, however, that the actual average crop on

The cotton crop of the world in the year 1839, was the largest hitherto known, and furnished the impossibility of obtaining it by insur- the markets of Europe and the U.S. with 1000 force. He becomes a free man, for the power rection. These two reasons rest over the con- millions of lbs. At the rate of 250 lbs. to the that made him a slave, cannot act upon him dition of our Southern slaves at large, and acre, 4 millions of acres could produce it all. where he is. Were he to pass into another sustain the true abolition doctrine of doing The four States on the Gulf, Louisiana, Mississiana State he would be free, were there no nothing to encourage, but every thing to kisions of acres: consequently, if one acre in 32 is capable of producing 250 lbs. those States can slaves had vanished. Before them there was no easily supply the whole market of Europe & this country. Nor is there any want of laborers for that purpose. Of the two and a half millions of slaves, Gen. H. estimates three-fifths, or one and perpetual liberty. Again we repeat it, the million and a half as "efficient hands," of whom restraining reasons had vanished, and both law at least one half—750,000, may be spared for rewards of industry and enterprise, and use the propriety of exercising that power was cotton. These, at even 2000 lbs. each hand, bly equal to the present cotton crop of the whole world. These States do now furnish six-tenths of the demand and are capable, immediately, of supplying the whole, at prices rifinous to the planter of S. C., who must therefore

be compelled to abandon its cultivation. "Such an event," says Gen. Hammond, "cannot be contemplated but with feelings of profound emotion. Not only on account of its immediate pecuniary consequences, but its great tiny of our State, there can be no doubt that her staple culture has had a most important influence on her past career, and contributed largely to make her what she is. It has created for her a large class elevated above necessity of any kind of labor, many of whom have devoted themselves to letters, to travel, and to public affairs. Even those, whose choice it has been to reside on their plantations, and superintend in person their own concerns, are accustomed to take enlarged and manly views of every thing; to govern masses, to control and scorn to be controlled, except by kind affection, sound reason, and just laws. Such characters are essential elements of a high state of civilization. And But that never will be done, until after slavery York has contributed more than \$100,000,000 where they grow up naturally, and are unen-dowed with any privileges but those which su-ln the spirit of the last constitute the strongest and noblest pillars of

I shall leave the rank and file of our American Democracy to judge of the republicanism of "the use of cotton for shirting, and for any oththese sentiments, as the principles of the slavoctacy to which their party leaders for selfish purposes are now negotiating to sell their votes age all manufacturing establishments in Amerciples should govern this nation in the name of out this policy, Democracy?

What, then, is to be done grate to the South West. Others will prefer to out for a tariff policy in five years? ink their destiny with their native land, and struggle on at home, through all the changes that time and fate may bring. To these last, he holds out that encouragement of hope, by a resort to the rich variety of productions, which the soil and climate favor. He thinks the Sea Island cotion may be somewhat increased, and the plough as has been done with the short staple in the last ten years. Only a small part of the land in the state adapted to rice has yet been State. Short staple may be cultivated in limited quantities, under a good system of manuring, for which the marl, limestone, shells and

least danger could arise. To heighten the mor- remainder it never rains, so that during one pe- a foreign market is not very flattering, it is true, other must depend on dews and laborious irri- in a few years she will be forced to do, we can gation; almost without animal power; with an at least take our chances with the rest of the slaves might side against him; and even feared gation; almost without animal power; with an at least take our chances with the rest of the that he should have to quell an insurrection idle and feeble race of laborers, paralyzed by world for her market, and with some advantalarge importer. The same is true of domestic There was still less dread of competition animals, horses, mules, and swine. He supfrom Egypt, or Western Asia, and Brazil is too poses the state annually imports stock and pro--confiding in the justness of their cause, and as he thinks, is nearer home-in the rich bot- the state. The state is rich, in iron ore, and tom lands on the Gulf of Mexico, from the yet is estimated to use yearly, foreign iron to Suwannee to the Sabine—"the finest soil and in the amount of two millions of dollars. No part the most favorable climate in the world" for this of the world, he says, is better supplied with object. In 1811, when the whole cotton crop of water power, and experience has proved that the U. S. was 90 millions of pounds, the Gulf our slaves can be made as expert as any other cent. In 1826, of 368 millions, they produced ton factory." Leather and articles of leather 135, or 36.7 per cent. In 1834, the whole crop he supposes cost the state two and a half mill-was 457 millions, of which the Gulf States produced 252 millions, or 55.3 per cent., being ple supply both of raw hides and materials for more than one half. In 1839, the crop was 830 tanning, and the process of tanning and working or 72.3 per cent. Thus, while the Gulf States tures. For coarse cottons and woollens and had increased 138 per cent. in five years, the salt, he estimates two millions more, making Atlantic States have made no increase in thirteen eight and a half millions which in a short time vears: the whole of the astonishing increase in the might be saved to the state by varying the direction of their labor and capital, which is half a the others have remained stationary. As the million more than the average value of the crop of short staple cotton, the main article of extion & demand will bring all the cotton growers port. No wonder exchanges are against such a state; and those who trade with her are obliged prices to the lowest living point, it is evident to relieve themselves by periodical bankruptthe cultivation must soon be chiefly confined to cies. As to the other beneficial effects of this varied production, Gen. Hammond has some very sensible remarks, not unworthy of consid-

> they have a special signification in their application to a Slave state like South Carolina, where the slaves outnumber the whites. "Although it is a false principle in legislation that manufacturing should be forced upon a country by protecting duties injurious to other interests, there cannot be a doubt that where it grows up spontaneously, it is a great blessing. It makes an immense difference in the prosperity of any people, and especially of an agricultural people, whether their workshops are at home or in other countries. Not only are they freed from heavy taxation in the shape of commissions, freights and tariffs, but the mechanic classes are valuable consumers of agricultural produce. They consume, too, the productions of one another. They add vastly to the nerve and sinew of the body politic. And when united in the same community with a class of industrious and enlightened agriculturalists. they naturally assist and strengthen one anoth-It is this union which has made Great Britain what she is, and will, I trust, at no dis-

> eration in all sections of the country, although

Southern country.' That is a beautiful picture. I say amen to the wish expressed, and I am sure that if South of the day. Carolina will at once do justice to the majority of her population now held in slavery, set open rewards of industry and enterprise, and use the next to be considered. He had hoped that in proper means for the general diffusion of knowledge and the protection of personal rights, ment on the subject. New York had to her in a single generation all this would be realiz-

tant future, shed its happy influence over our

d, but not otherwise. It follows, of course, that a South Carolina politician must denounce a protective tariff: but he has no such scruples against urging a dial. But it seemed otherwise. I ask gentle protective compact, by the people agreeing to men, said Mr. S., to throw their eyes over the age the manufacturer. He says, in regard to the loths already manufactured in the state, "Our citizens, and especially our planters ought to constitution and habits of the inhabitants of evencourage such investments, by making it a point to give the preference, where the price and quality are the same, to our own manufacturers. I suppose, if a whole nation thinks, that under certain circumstances, it "ought to encourage such investments," by "giving a preference" to its own manufactures, it would come lantic ports and those of the Pacific, and from to the same thing; and it is only on this principle, as I suppose, that the more intelligent and liseriminating advocates of protection could just fate of that fairest portion of the universe, detify and regulate the tariff. Could the discussion and settlement of the question be taken up Shallit be doomed to the foul stain of slavery in this light, and kept clear of party politics, it would be easy to settle this vexed question to the general satisfaction of the whole country.

In the spirit of the last quotation, the S. C. perior knowledge and superior virtue give, they Agricultural Society adopted resolutions, urging "all cotton growers to substitute cotton for baling, instead of hemp, and hoop iron or cotton roping instead of hemp froping," and also

er use for which it is equally suitable. Resolved, That we will strenuously encourand political power. Is it right that such prin ica which will co-operate with us in carrying classes of society, the very wealthy and respect-

It was directed that those resolutions should r orator urges be sent to every cotton planter and the presihis fellow citizens to look: case as it is, and prepare to meet their difference will present to every Agricultural Society in the United States. That is orthodoxy in South Carolina. Way they can. Many, we suppose will follow the fortunes of the short staple top, and emit the South West. Others will prefer to

OLDEN TIMES. Ever and anon, something turns up to remind us, how sadly Americans have degenerated .- will be a virtual exclusion of the northern emithe expense of culture reduced by introducing all down hill with us. J. C. Spencer is the Missouri contrasted only by the one rejecting carried on his operations during the pending present Secretary of War-a pro-slavery mem- slavery and the other having practically admitber of a pro-slavery cabinet. He has been of these remarks. Would it not then be unjust every possible danger, in providing for any exibrought into cultivation, and the draining of obliged to make his bow to the South. The in Congress to pass any law which, by its operaswamps preparatory to this he supposes would Madisonian vouches for him, that he did not tion would exclude the northern inhabitants left undone that human forecast and energy have a favorable effect on the health of the sympathize with the noble stand taken by Gov- from the common and equal enjoyment of a could have accomplished. While I was at ernor Seward, and that he is entirely untainted property purchased by a common fund? And with abolitionism. In 1820, Spencer was a libmarsh mud in the state, furnish ample materi- erty man, of the straitest sect-a redoubtable als. He thinks when the process is once se champion against slavery. Our friend of the riously begun, "it will not be found even so Madison County Abolitionist, N. Y. has alighted the northern emigrant, we are resting on a protedious and expensive to reclaim our wastes and on a speech made by his Secretaryship in 1820, there is much to fear from the competition of India.

India.

"With a soil impoverished by 2,000 years or all parts of the state, and flour made not inferior question. He insisted on the propriety of interior question. He insisted on the propriety of interior question. He insisted on the propriety of interior question. more of cultivation, with a chimate in which it to the best Virginia. (With regard to wheat and structing the representatives of that state, to act refuse to them only the power of injuring us, left the city at an hour's warning, for the pur-

Hear him! How have the mighty fallen! Having cleared the subject from these preiminary difficulties, Mr. S. proceeded to consider the right of Congress to prohibit the admission of slavery into any new state, the propriety of the exercise of that power, and the expediency of the Legislature expressing its sentiments on the subject. With regard to the constitutional rights of Congress, although doubts had been expressed here, yet he begged the indulgence of the committee in making a few observations upon it. He had the honour of maintaining, almost alone, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that the power of Congress was to be found in that clause of the Constitution, which provided that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now (at the adoption of the Constitution) existing, shall think proper admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars to each person." That opinion has been confirmed by reflection and examination. The very insertion of the clauseshowed that without it the power of Congress would have been complete and unlimited; and the restricion of the power being confined to the States then existing, demonstrated that the power of Congress over new States was perfect and uncontrolled. He was happy to be able to quote higher authorities for this construction .-In the debate in the Pennsylvania Convention, which will be found in 4th Hall's American Law Journal, the venerable Judge Wilson had given a lucid and satisfactory explanation of this clause: he declares that it is intended to restrict the power of Congress over the old States until 1808; that after that period the migration and importation of claves could be prohibited altogether, and that in the meanwhile no new state would be admitted without prohibiting the introduction of slavery. He states the clause to have been the result of compromise between the north and the south, and he congratulates his colleagues on having obtained so much. Authority more decided can hardly be expected, especially when it is recollected that t is a contemporaneous exposition of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, being made in the year 1787, by one of the most distinguished in that band of illustrious statesmen. In addition to this, we have the testimony of the venerable patriot, John Jay, in a letter lately made public, which is equally explicit .-And that exalted statesman whom we have lately, with unexampled unanimity, elected to the Senate of the United States, has not only given evidence the most clear and decisive to the same

intimately acquainted with men and the events If, then, the constitutional power of Congress was admitted, (Mr. S. proceeded to remark,) this state, at least, there immortal honor declared, that after 1827, slavery should no longer exist within her borders .-He had hoped that the detestation of the abom inable practice was as unanimous as it was cor purchase home manufactured articles, to encourregion between the Mississippi and the Pacific -a region varying in climate, adapted to the ery part of the Union, according to the accounts of travellers, rich in a fertile soil, inviting the migration of our posterity, if not of the present generation. This region, if inhabited race of hardy and independent citizens, would be the avenue to a direct trade between our Atus in every point of view, is incalculable. The pends upon the decision of this question .or shall it be the abode of freedom and independence? It was purchased by the common fund of the nation, to which the state of New-Shall we and our children be excluded from its common and equal enjoyment? That this will be the inevitable effect of allowing slavery there, is easily shown.

point, but has presented a mass of invaluable

facts, which show that there could have been

no other intention in the minds of the framers

of the Constitution, than that which has been ascribed to them. If, then, the plain and obvi-

ous meaning of the words themselves required

the sanction of authority, we have it from men

who were actors in the scene, and who were

Those who have had any acquaintance

with the slaveholding states, know perfectly well that there exists among them but two able, and the poor, servile and degraded; that in them, the most useful portion of our citizens which we call the middle class is unknown; labor being confined to the blacks, shares in the contempt and degradation of those who perform it, and the consequence is that personal labor is despised-the immediate effect is that a white man must either be the owner of slaves, low it. Such is the uniform and constant effect in those states where a large portion of the population consists of slaves. If, therefore, slavery be admitted into this portion of the union, it the interest of New York is at stake on the decision of this question.

a poison that corrupts and corrodes as it pro-gresses—that is in its nature expansive and illimitabte, and that can never be eradicated.

Again we are told, that if the black population of the south be not permitted to spread itself over the new territories, it will become dangerous at home, and a servile war may be the consequence. Sir, if this be true, so far from being an argument for the extension of slavery, it is one of the strongest that can be urged against it. Because we have in one portion of our Union an evil that is already apprehended, and from which the most dangerous consequences are anticipated, would you therefore plant the seed of the same evil in a new and pure soil, that it may there take new root and again become the burthen, the curse and terror of the country, and in its turn the parent of scions to be transplanted into other soils?

The facility of intercourse between our western territory and the Spanish possessions, and the gulf of Mexico, affords a powerful argument against the permission of slavery in that . territory. A mere inspection of the map will show you that if slaves be tolerated there, it will require an army of custom-house officers to enforce your laws against their importation. With shame and grief do I confess the disgraceful fact, that there are Americans so void of conscience, so lost to humanity, as still to persist in the detestable slave trade. Allow the existence of slavery in your free states, and you open new markets to the cupidity of these wretches. We have a lesson on the total inefficacy of laws to prevent their importation in the recent instances which have occurred under the late laws of Congress. They were unquestionably intended to be as severe and as effectual as human sagacity could make them; they authorized the capture and condemnation of every vessel engaged in the traffic, and as the best punishment they could inflict on the importers, they authorised or permitted the sale of the slaves. The consequence was that slave ships were fitted out for the very purpose of being captured, and their miserable cargoes were purchased by the very owners of the ships. No, sir, so long as Congress permitts a single slave to be holden in bondage in the country west of the Mississippi, so long does it most effectually repeal the laws against the importa-

Sir, a caricature has been exhibited in England, representing an American holding a scroll in one hand, containing the words of our Declaration of Independence, "all man are born free and equal," while the other hand is cmployed in lashing a miserable female slave! Who does not feel humbled at the gross inconsistency! Guilty as we are, I thank God we are not responsible for the original transgression-Britain forced slavery upon us. Virginia, to her honor be it said, was the first to resist and remonstrate against the cruel practice .-But the crown and privy council of Britain were deaf to her entreaties and those of other states. The first moments of our emancipation were employed in prohibiting the trade. I rejoice that we may retort back upon England the cruel jest, and that, although we have enough to answer for in continuing the foul stain, yet that our hands did not stamp it upon our character. Sir, I go further than the gentleman from Delaware, on this subject. He says that the adoption of the Declaration of Iddependence in this State Constitution, renders slavery unconstitutional. I contend that the first act of our nation, being a solemn recognition of the liberty and equality of all men, and that the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were inalienable, was the corner stone of our confederacy, and is above all constitutions, and all laws.

The best interests of our common country, and the rights of this and all the States, north of the Potomac, imperiously require that Congress should exercise its power; the spirit of our institutions and the principles of our government forbid the extension of slavery. But there is another and still higher obligation to be found in the religion of our country. In the revealed will of the Deity, which is given to guide us to peace and happiness here and hereafter, what sanction is to be found for one being to hold his fellow being in bondage-or rather let me ask, what rule of conduct does it contain, what principles does it inculcate, that are not hostile to the slavery of man? And what right have we to dispense with its awful obliga-

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

To the following just remarks of Mr. Leavitt, we presume every friend of the Mendians, and of man will subscribe. In consequence of my removal from New

York, I have resigned my connection with the Mendian Committee. The present is therefore a proper occasion for me to bear testimony to the zeal and energy of my late associates, and particularly, Mr. Lewis Tappan, on whom the brunt of the responsibility and labor has rested. His determined benevolence, his untiring vigilance, his never-failing resources in times of difficulty, and his immovable decision of character, his uncommon facility in the despatch of business, have often stood, humanly speaking, between the Mendians and inevitable death There is not another man in this country who both could and would have done what he has or must become degraded to their level, or be- done. Repeatedly has he left his own business, for many days in succession, at the greatest inconvenience, to devote his time to them. The respected counsel who managed the case before the courts of Connecticut, freely acknowledged the service rendered by him. Nothing could For the last twenty years at least, it has been grant. The state of Illinois and the territory of exceed the vigilance and ability with which he of the trial in the Supreme Court at Washington. In watching the press, in anticipating gency, favorable or adverse, there was nothing Washington, scarcely a day passed that I did n this point of view, it is apparent how much not receive a letter on some subject or other connected with them. But the manner in which he has, almost alone, carried into effect a train But shall I be told, while we are guarding of measures for the embarkation of the Mendivision that will exclude the inhabitants of a efficient corps of teachers, has surpassed all that slaveholding state? My answer is, that we went before. Being now engaged in business

pose of making a tour in Massachusetts to raise funds for the outfit. Having accomplished a successful tour of nearly two weeks, he returned home to find nearly a hundred letters of business on his desk to read and answer, and at the same time all the preparation for embarkation of the Mendians, and their teachers, to be finished in ten days, while, as it so happened, neither of his associates on the Committee were in town to render even the aid of their counsel to lighten the load of care. That the work was done and done thoroughly, every thing cared for and every thing provided, could only have been achieved by Lewis Tappan. It will be the duty of the Mendi nation, after they shall have received their long lost sons, accompanied with all the blessings of Christianity and civilization through the divine blessings on his labors and cares, to raise in their hearts a monument of gratitude to him to which no other man in America has an equal claim.

J. LEAVITT.

THE PHILANTEROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday Morning, January 12, 1842.

THE EFFECTS.

We have seen how reasonable is the reques of the British Government. We have seen why it has been steadily refused, until indeed that government has ceased to make any such proposition to the cabinet at Washington. Let us now briefly look at the consequences.

The United States, being the only important commercial nation that has refused to unite in convention for the suppression of the trade, it has come to pass that the citizens of other powers have availed themselves of the protection of our flag, under which they can securely perpetrate their enormities, and effectually defeat the policy adopted by Christendom for the abolition of the slave trade.

Vessels are built in this country, destined for ican merchants are concerned; American captains are employed; and our government looks on, and does nothing.

rights, are held cheaper than a prostitute's virtue. Lord Aberdeen in one of his communications to Mr. Stevenson, says-

"The United States have stigmatized this abomicable trade in terms of abhorrence as strong as the people of this country. They are also actually engaged in its suppression. But if instead of joining their efforts to those of Great Britain, and laboring with her for the attainment of this great blessing to humanity, the United States had wished to follow a different course, the reasoning employed in Mr. Stevenson's note, is precisely such as would be resorted to for its defence and justification. The undersigned, with his conviction of the perfect good foith and sincerity of the Government of the United States, would almost fear to offend Mr. Stevenson, even by disclaiming any such suspicion; but he believes Mr evenson will agree with him in lamenting, that the effects of the policy hf the United States, should have any tendency to create a different impression in the minds of those who are disposed to think less favorably and less justly upen this subject."

This is all very courtly, but the plain meaning is, that the conduct of our Government has created a strong impression of its duplicity on this subject, and of its disposition to thwart the measures of other powers for the suppression of the slave-traffic. Such is the humiliating condition to which slave holding diplomacy has re-

ful policy of the government, is the vexations upon the high seas, except that which the right interruption to our lawful commerce in the of war gives to neutrals." "No nation has a African seas, endangering a total rupture of the right to force their way, for the liberation of Affriendly relations between Great Britain and rica, by trampling upon the independence of this country. Why then incur all these evils? other States, on the pretence of an evident good Simply, because slaveholders are apprehensive by means that are unlawful, or to press forward that, should this Union enter into the christian a great principle by breaking through other league for the suppression of an unchristian, in- great principles which stand in the way." He human practice, it would in some way or other, refers to the consequences of submitting to such how they cannot tell, render their right in hu- a claim. There is no species of national degman property, insecure. To allay this most radation to which it might not lead. Such a absurd apprehension of a set of men, who do power, from its very nature, would admit of no not in fact constitute more than a fiftieth part just limitation. Every subordinate commander of our population, the whole country must be of a British cruiser would be constituted sole rendered infamous, and its most vital interests judge of the degree of suspicion that might jeoparded. What say the people of Ohio? Is it not time to wrest the administration from the hands of slaveholders, whose public policy has never yet been marked by a single generous trait, but has always been and must for ever be, but, he re-asserts the obnoxious claim. Allugrovelling, narrow, and selfish?

THE TRUE QUESTION.

If a voice from heaven had told our fathers that their children would go to war for the sake virtually of fostering the slave trade, they would not have believed it. They would not have believed, that from their loins could have sprung a progeny, capable of such an enermity. And yet, we are on the very verge of such a war. Christian nations have generally combined to put an end to the piratical trade in human flesh. We stand aloof, and the result is, these powers must either abandon their noble object, or we give up our false position-or they must disregard it. The probability is, that they will disregard it, in which event, we must go to war, ostensibly for the sake of maintaining our rights-but the real effect will be, the support of the slave trade. Are the American people prepared for this? Can they expect the blessing of Heaven upon such a conflict?

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE SEL-ZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

The correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and the British Government respecting the seizure of American vessels, places this nation in an unenviable position. We could not read it without a blush for our country-a feeling of destroying one of its severest scourges; on the part of our Government, a deplorable reckless-

holding rule has placed us in such a position, that to maintain our rights, will be to subserve the designs of every reptile man-pirate that scours the ocean. This position we can maintain, only by war-but we repeat, to fight for it, is to become virtually the ally of the slave-dealer.

Mr. Stevenson commences the correspondence, by communicating to Lord Palmerton, an account of the seizure and detention of several American vessels on the African coast, on suspicion of their being slavers; demanding reparation for the injuries thus sustained; and protesting against the "right of search" unscrupulously assumed by the British Government.

The reply of his lordship, in our estimation, shows that the vessels thus seized, were in fact slavers; but he distinctly disclaims any assumption of right to search our vessels. He justifies however, the seizures complained of, on the ground of an agreement entered into between the commanding officer of the British chisers on the African coast, and Commodore Payne, of the United States navy, for searching and detaining ships found trading in slaves under the United States' flag. But, he announces that such cases cannot happen again, because positive orders had been issued, not again to detain or meddle with vessels of the United States engaged in the slave trade. These orders, though sent with great pair and regret, were issued from a regard to the rights of the United States. In a subsequent letter, Lord Palmerston, attempts to point out an essential and a fundamental difference between searching a vessel, and examining her papers. While disclaiming the right of search, he claims the right to examine. "The cruisers," he remarks, "employed by her Majesty's Government for the suppression of the slave trade, must ascertain, by the inspection of papers, the nationality of vessels met with by them under circumstances which justify a suspicion that such vessels are engaged in the slavethis trade. American capital is invested; Amer. trade, in order that, if such vessels are found to belong to a country which has conceded to Great Britain the mutual right of search, they may be searched accordingly; and that, if they be found Again-we are disgraced in the eyes of the to belong to a country, which, like the United world, and our professions of regard for human States, has not conceded that mutual right, they may be allowed to pass on, free and unexamin ed, to consummate their intended iniquity. This

claim, he distinctly intimates, the British Gove

To this our minister rejoins, in a letter to

ernment never can or will give up.

Lord Aberdeen, who had succeeded Lord Palmerston, protesting against the distinction raised by the letter, as entirely fictitious, and denying the claim to examine papers &c., as novel, extraordinary, dangerous, and one to which the United States will never subscribe. He argues that it is-repugnant to principles of public law and the usages of nations, which expressly declare that the vessels of all nations, in time of peace, navigating the ocean, shall be exempt from every species and purpose of interruption and detention, unless engaged in some traffic contrary to the law of nations, or expressly provided for by treaty or compact. But, the slave trade is not yet an offence against public law, or piracy under the law of nations. He quotes the authority of Great Britain herself on the subject: "I can find no authority," (says the late William Scott,) "that gives the The fourth evil resulting from this disgrace- right of interruption to the navigation of States warrant the boarding and detaining a United States merchantman, and the amount of evidence required to prove her nationality.

> Lord Aberdeen's answer is highly courteous ding to the opinion of Sir William Scott, he remarks that this was given when Great Britain had no reason to presume that the slave-trade was regarded as criminal by the whole civilized world. Since then, the concurrence of the States of Christendom in this opinion, not merely justifies, but renders indispensable, the right now claimed and exercised by the British Government. The fact that the trade is extensively carried on, under the fraudulent use of the American flag, constitutes, he thinks, that reasonable ground of suspicion which the law of nations requires in such a case. He says it has been the inevitable practice of the British navy to ascertain by visit the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there were good reason to apprehend their illegal character. The expediency and necessity of such a power, in view of the total abolition of the slave-trade, are relied on as the principal reasons for claiming it.

> The reply of Mr. Stevenson to this, reiterates, and enforces his former argument, and re-asserts the determination of the United States not to acquiesce in any such claim.

> It will be seen, therefore, that the difficulties on the African coast, are as far from adjust-

The right of examining as to the nationality profound mortification, that the misconduct of of a vessel, is claimed by Great Britain, with "This is an unhealthy climate; we came out The Ohio Statesman published a daily journal our Government should have sunk us so far the distinct declaration that it never will or can here to make prize money; if a slaver is cap. of its proceedings; and the Columbus Freeman below the level of other Christian nations. It be given up. This claim is denied by the Unitured without her cargo, she is sent to Sierra contained in addition the address of the Conshows on the part of Great Britain, a noble pur- ted States, and her minister has assumed, that Leone, where the expense of condemnation vention. The Ohio State Journal, the whigh pose to advance the interests of Humanity, by she never will submit to it. The exercise of the amounts to nearly the whole value of the vessel, central organ, affected contempt, and in so doing power is undoubtedly necessary towards ac- which is the perquisite of those in the employ- made itself contemptible. The correspondent complishing the abolition of the slave-trade; ment of the Government at that place; and we of the Cincinnati Enquirer, understood to be ness of the welfare of the Human race, and a but, according to Mr. Stevenson, it would who have all the labor and expense get nothing; one of the editors, noticed it in respectful disgraceful blindness to the true glory of nations. certainly infringe the rights, injure the whereas, if we capture a vessel with slaves on terms-spoke of the talented character of the It is evident from the correspondence that slave interests, and wound the honor of the United board, we receive £5 sterling a head for each of Convention, the able remarks of the President, is claiming for slavery entire exemption from all

States. To submit to it, would be to degrade them, without any deduction; therefore it is not the temperate tone of the address and resolu- discussion, on the ground that it is exclusively a ourselves from the rank of an independent na- our interest to capture these vessels without tions, and lamented that Mr. Morris' powerful state institution, he is hardy enough to call uption. To reject it, is to render impracticable the their cargo." suppression of the slave-trade, for our flag will be used generally to protect its worst enormities. If Great Britain persist, the United States must he states that "a blockade has for some time go to war-but in so doing, see the tremend- past been regularly maintained at the Gallinas, ous responsibility our Government assumes. by her Majesty's ship Wanderer, and other ves-The maintenance of its own rights, will be a sels, and at New Cess by her Majesty's ship virtual protection of the rights of slave-dealers. Forester. Is there no way, to escape a responsibility, so terrible and infamous? Yes, and but one way. Let the United States, unite with the Christian league, for the suppression of the slave-trade, entering into a convention with Great Britain, for securing the mutual right of search, within cer- rant British cruisers in detaining Portuguese tain latitudes, and under such restrictions as are slave vessels till they had taken their cargoes on calculated to prevent the occurrence of irritating board; that since the treaty with Spain in 1835. circumstances; and all danger of collision with her Majesty's cruisers have taken and sent in Great Britain will be avoided. Let this be done, for adjudication eighty-five Spanish slavers and the honor of our flag can be maintained without slaves on board, and only eighteen with without going into a war, which will do as much slaves on board; and since the same year, British to promote the gains of the slave-trader, as cruisers have detained and sent in for adjudivindicate our own rights. And surely, as the cation fourteen Brazilian vessels without slaves British minister coolly remarks, "rights which on board-and further, that all the slave veshave been mutually conceded to each other by sels sent in for adjudication before any of the the Governments of Great Britain and France, mixed commissions, whether in Africa or the can scarcely be incompatible with the honor West Indies, or in Brazil, have been detained and independence of any State upon the face of and sent in by British cruisers; not one of these the earth." And this our statesmen know:they know as well as General Hamilton who has, in behalf of Texas, assented to the proposal for this species of mutual search, that there is nothing in such concession dangerous to the rights or dignity of our nation. The only reason why they have rejected the overtures THE SLAVE POWER WILLED IT.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE. When it is remembered, what shameful duplicity has marked the policy of our Government in regard to the African slave-trade; with the traffic: that our citizens are deeply implicathink of making a capture; it would seem auda- the American slave-trade, might be well reciously hypocritical for the Government to ceived. express any solicitude on the subject, or assume to stimulate the zeal and direct the efforts of other nations engaged in the work of abolition. But, pro-slavery is capable of any thing. Read the following, and then recollect that the Government pretending to so much philanthropy, not only stands in the way of the suppresby law given its sanction to the coast-wise important, that in the beginning of our American slave-trade.

[From the Parliamentary Papers.] MR. STEVENSON TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Mr Lonn,-The President of the United States, soli itous to contribute, as far as in his power, to promote the of the slave-trade, has authorized me to communicate to your lordship in such manner as I might deem most suitable, extracts from two communications, which have been received by the American Government from their consul at Tripoli and one of their naval officers who has ecently returned to the United States from the coast of

As many of the facts and suggestions contained in these papers may be regarded as of an interesting and important character (and of which your lordship may not be fully apprised) I have deemed it best to commu nicate them in extenso, and with that view have now the my earnest hope that they may prove serviceable, in the efforts which her Majesty's Government are making

the characters of the individuals by whom these commu nications have been made, for integrity and good sense, entitle their statements to implicit confidence. With sentiments of high respect and esteem, I have, &c, A. STEVENSON (Signed,)

Our consul at Tripoli in his communication, n the Barbary States should have apparently philanthropists"-and states that 2000 slaves they find ready sale.

From 1833 to 1840, a perion of seven years 60,000 slaves were imported from Kentucky to the South. This statement rests on the authority of Robert Wickliffe and C. M. Clay of Kenucky. Every year, probably more than ten times the number of slaves imported into Tripoli, and Bengasi, are exported from the Northern slave-states to the "Far South," and a large part of this traffic is carried on through a District over which the Congress of the Union has exclusive jurisdiction. All this is forgotten by our tender hearted Government, in its zeal to arouse the attention of Britain to the "odious traffie" in the Barbary States!

The naval officer, "who has recently re turned from the coast of Africa," dates his letter, "United States Brig Dolphin, July 28th, 1840. Having been pained by the contrast "drawn between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of slavery," he feels it his "duty as an American and public servant, to state what came under his own observation," while on the coast of Africa. The substance of it is, that according to Governor Doherty of Sierra Leone, during the last year, (1839,) of 62 slavers sent into that place, but one in six had been captured by British cruisers; and 300,000 slaves were sent from Africa yearly. Twenty cruisers are employed on the coast between the Cape of Good | Ex-Governor Shannon, and many other distin-Hope and Cape Verd, who usually cruise out of guished politicians were in occasional attensight of land. He proposed to the British offi. dance. cers instead of this, to blockade the two slavestations, at the mouth of the river Gallinas, and at New Cess; but their invariable reply was, papers in Columbus, were generally respectful.

The answer of lord Palmerston is rather cold. With reference to the suggestion of a blockade,

In relation to the "supposition" of Mr. Stevenson's informant, that British cruisers abstain from taking slave-ships, till they have their cargo on board, he says that with Portugal there existed no treaty, until 1839, which would warvessels having been detained by the cruisers of any of the contracting parties to the treaties under the stipulation of which these slave vessels were condemned."

And yet, according to the naval officer of the Dolphin, Governor Doherty, the Governor of the colony of Sierra Leone, informed him, that of Great Britain on this subject, is, BECAUSE during the last year, of sixty-two slavers sent was captured by British cruisers!

Here is certainly a direct contradiction. Who s right-the naval officer or Lord Palmerston? Since our Government has manifested so much solicitude to aid the British in putting down the what hostility, it has viewed all efforts to induce it slave-trade, perhaps a representation of the to enter into a convention for the suppression of British Minister at Washington to President Tyler, of the deep regret felt by her Majesty, ted in its active support, and our cruisers never that the sanction of Congress is given to

STATE CONVENTION.

On the fourth page, we have again inserted the report of the proceedings of the Liberty State Convention. We have two reasons for this. First, being published last week in a great hurry, it was marred by many typosion of the African slave-trade, but has actually graphical errors; secondly, we deem it highly political anti-slavery movement, its objects and principles be clearly understood, and deeply impressed on the mind.

We have always insisted on the essential difference between the objects and means of powishes of her Majesty's Government for the suppression littical anti-slavery action, and organized aboli-

The proper object of the former is, not the abolition of slavery as existing under state authority, but the removal of slavery, wherever it exists by the sanction of Congress; the correction of those abuses and grievances which have been wrought by our state and general governments, under the action of the slaveholdhonor of doing so. Your lordship will permit me to add ing power; the protection of free-labor; and the complete divorce of slavery from the General

Organized abolitionism proposes all these objects, but they are subordinate to its paramount object, which is, THE REMOVAL OF SLA-VERY EXISTING UNDER STATE AUTHORITY. AS this is beyond the political power of the people wonders that the "odious traffic which flourishes of the free states, the means employed by organized abolitionism are moral not political;escaped the searching observation of European that is, it seeks by arguments and appeals addressed to the reason, conscience and interest annually arrive at Tripoli and Bengasi, the great of the citizens of the slaveholding states, to proportion of whom is exported principally in induce them to emancipate their slaves, indi-Furkish and Greek vessels to the Levant, where vidually by their own acts, and by legislative enactment.

Political anti-slavery action is the great work of the Liberty Party. Organized abolitionism belongs to abolition societies --The societies cannot be held responsible for the acts of such a party, any more than it can be held responsible for the doings of the societies. They are independent of each other, and move in different orbits.

Nevertheless, as these societies have always ecognized it as a duty on the part of their members, to exercise their political rights in strict conformity to their anti-slavery principles, they are bound to regard with a favorable eye a party, founded strictly on the principle of equality of rights, for the protection and advancement of the interests of freedom.

The distinction we have pointed out is clearly ecognized in ____address, which we have the pleasure of recommending to the at-In it, the proper ground tention of our re of a Liberty ty, and its principles, are boldly exhibited and smongly defined. It is written with great ability, in a chaste and forcible style, and compresses within a small compass, a vast deal of important matter.

The Convention was regarded with great interest in Columbus. The Governor of the State.

At one period during its sittings, it was difficult for the Senate to maintain a quorum. The

mind should be devoted to so poor a cause .announcing the Convention, remarks, that is "a worthy and estimable gentleman," and They must not presume to question his wisdom, states that the "address is from the vigorous pen or look into the merits of the institution they of our fellow-citizen, Salmon P. Chase." No are called on to support. paper in the city has seen fit to denounce the Convention, but the Cincinnati Republican, the Tyler organ. The editor is evidently irritated. and betrays no small alarm. Well he may .-There are causes which date so far back as 18-36, which make it necessary that as the Liberty party increases, he must decrease .-His dimensions now are so limited as to make such a catastrophe equal to annihilation.

In the name of the Friends of Constitution al Liberty, we thank the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Chronicle, and Daily Message, and the Columbus Freemen, for giving publicity to the address of the Convention. It is an act creditable alike to their good sense and liberality, and an example, we trust, that will be followed throughout the State.

A correspondent favors us with the following notice of the Convention.

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

This Convention, held at Columbus on the 29th and 30th December 1841, will exert a great and important influence on the political parties of Ohio.

It was attended by more than two hundred delegates from different parts of the State. Men of grey hairs, whose quenchless love of libert? had sustained their tottering limbs through fatiguing journeys to the place of meeting were there, to give to the convention the sanction of their venerable presence; ardent young men, full of into that place, not more than one vessel in six enthusiasm and hope, were there to pledge their zeal and energies to the good cause. Some of the members had long been conspicuous and influential in the affairs of the State : others. less known, but equally able, now came forward to take their ground on public questions. Almost all the different employments were represented. though the independent farmers and free laborers of the State were most numerous-as they should be in a convention for the promotion of the interests of free labor. At different times during the sittings, addresses were made by Messrs Payne, Lewis, Chase, Morris, Parish,

Nichols and others. Among these addresses it may be said those of Messrs. Morris and Lewis were particularly distinguished for power and cloquence. The speech of the latter gentleman, on taking loave of the convention, after the vote of thanks was adopted, was peculiarly impressive. Those who heard it will not soon forget with what earnestness, and by what strong motives he Judge Read, and other members of the Irish reurged them to perseverance and activity in the cause of liberty.

It was a very interesting moment when the Presiden of the convention announced to Judge King that the unanimous choice of the convention designated him as their candidate for Governor at the coming election, and in emphatic language portrayed the present struggle, the increasing strength, and the approaching triumph of the cause of Constitutional Liberty. Nor will those who heard it ever forget the manly, dignified and eloquent response of LEICESTER KING when he accepted the nomination and avowed his determination, whatever sacrifice of political position it might cost, to stand or fall with the friends of freedom and equal rights.

It is a most gratifying fact that there was no difference of opinion among the members of the Convention as to any of the principles set forth in the address or resolutions. This unanimity should silence those who attribute to the Liberty Party any designs hostile to the states in which slavery exists, or any disposition to interfere with the slaves in the states by the exercise of slavery! political power. It will silence such imputations if regard for truth be not utterly discarded. There was not a man in the committee who expressed any such designs ed slavery in the states, as a great moral and social evil and wrong, but as an evil and wrong to be remedied and redressed only by the states in which it exists. They were equally unanimous in the opinion that beyond the limits of those states slavery cannot constitutionally exist and ought not to be maintained by the power of the National Government, and that the interests of free labor and free laborers should not and must not be any longer sacrificed, for the benefit of slave labor and slave-

There is to be a Free Labour Convention at Salem, near Liberty, Ind. Feb. 7th, 1842, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the slave are respectfully solicited to attend. Will our friends, Dr. Brisbane, Morris, T. E. Thomas, J. Shedd, and D. Bruin favor us with their presence and aid? The friends of liberty will also hold a Convention at Bath meeting house, near Fairfield, Franklin Co. Ind. on the 9th of February. As this place is only 8 miles from Salem, it is hoped that those who attend the Free Labour Convention on the 7th, will attend this also. Our friends in Dearborn and Ripley counties are requested to attend. Come one, come all. Exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

"SOUTHERN RIGHTS."

We should like those who are in the habit of clamoring about "southern rights," to define what they are. The Hon. T. F. Marshall, in an eloquent speech on the tariff question, lets slip some nonsense on this subject.

"But, as to Southern rights, let no man lay his hands upon them. My observation in life has taught me to beieve that in all domestic quarrels there are usually faults on both sides. And I will say to my Northern friends why be eternally striking at that sore which, God knows, is sore enough without blows from you? Why keep up is eternal turmoil and excitement about abolition Why this constant determination to disturb and meddle with us in our domestic concerns. I can conceive of no better reason for it than the man gave for beating his -bccause I am able to do it.' It was dangerous, he knew, to attempt to prophecy, but this he would venture to predict: if ever this glorious temple to human freedom articles well adapted to the objects of the maghould be pulled down, or consumed, that was the thing

If by "southern rights," Mr. Marshall means the legal right of the South to make one half of its population slaves to the other half, no man in the North wishes to lav his hand upon them. the North wishes to lay his hand upon them .-But, if he means that the South has a right to perpetrate this enormity, without being troubled with remonstrance and expostulation, we acknowledge no such "Southern right." It is not in the compact.

The South assumes to introduce the question of slavery into Congress, and demands for it the protection of the general Government. If the North resists the demand, and insists upon regarding slavery as a state institution, take-care, hands off, touch not "southern rights!" Contempt of all reasons, is as much a characteristic of despotic power, as recklessness of all azine must be directed, Post-paid, to the Editor, Cincin right. Hence, the very moment the slaveholder

on an Executive, elected chiefly by Northern Judge Wright, in a letter from Columbus, after votes, and upon a Congress, a majority of whose members are from Northern states, to act in its Judge King, the candidate of the Liberty party, behalf! But, they must act without inquiry,

"What thou command'st, unargued I obey." This is the attitude in which he would place the whole North; and should it murmur at such vassalage, the cry is raised--"beware, lay not your hands on "Southern rights."

THE BLOODY CODE.

The following three items from southern papers give us sad ideas of slaveholding instice.

Free negroes at Mobile .- A bill has passed the House in Alabama, and is expected to pass the Senate, author-izing the Mayor of Mobile to issue his warrant for the ension of any free negro in the bay or at the wharf, The sheriff and city marshall's jurisdiction is extended The sherill and city marshall's jurisdiction is extended to the bay; and any person giving information of the presence of negroes is entitled to the pay of the harbor master, as provided by the old act. It requires also all masters of vessels to furnish the Mayor with a list of their erew, passengers, &c .- Louisville Journal.

TRE FINALE to the sentences pronounced against the negroes Jack, Stephen, Willis, Shadrick and Sawney, for store-breaking, was carried into execution on Sat last, on the Common below the city, in the presence of several thousand persons, of all ages, conditions and col-ors. The whipping part had been inflicted before.— Sawney and Shadrick were cropped in the ear. Stephen and Willis were cropped in the ear and branded on the cheek with a hot iron. Last of all Jack mounted the platform, attended by the Rev. Dr. Graham, the Catholic Priest, who prayed with the wretched culprit, and made a short feeling address to the crowd. The rope was then adjusted, and the poor wretch swung off. A tremendous storm of wind and rain prevailed during the whole awful scene .- Macou (Geo.) Tel.

The Franklin Republican of the 19th says-Yesday, Phil, slave of Dr. Edward Gantt, of Alabama, was tried before acting Judge Salles, and six freeholders, for having used seditious language to negroes, and thereby attempting to cause the negroes to revolt: the evidence being conclusive, he was found guilty. The punishment under the Black Code is death, but the jury recomnended the Governor to commute the sentence to hard labor for life. The steamboat Victoria being at the wharf at the time the verdict was given in, and owing to the insecurity of our jail, he was immediately placed on board, in charge of constables Martin and Trastrour, for the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, to await the decision of

ADDRESS TO THE IRISH.

An anti-slavery address to the Irish citizens of this country signed by 60,000 of their own countrymen, will soon be forthcoming. O'CON-NELL heads the list. It would be well for peal association, to subscribe for our paper, else they may miss an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of their allies on the other side of the

AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS FOR AMERICAN

Walsh, the correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus announces Mr. Everett.

"Mr. Everett is in the Rue de Rivoli on his way to his important post. The slaveholding states form a large part of his constituency. No doubt he will watch closely, and frustrate as far as possible the machinations of the British Anti-Slavery Societies and Missionaries, This I sincerely believe to be a concern for our whole Union, equal in moment to any which can devolve of an American Minister at London."

Mr. Walsh has a beautiful idea of the duty and glory of the "freest nation on earth!" Pay a minister plenipotentiary, \$9,000 to fight for

"THE AMERICAN PIONEER."

A number of pioneers and citizens, from different parts of the Scioto valley, met at Westfall, Pickaway county, July 28, 1841, and organized a society, "for the careful collection, safe-keeping and lasting preservation, for the use of posterity, of the many scattered, but interesting fragments of the history of the early settlements of the western country, as well as what remains of the first settlements of North America."

The society is called the Logan Historical Society, in honor of the great Indian chief.

"The American Pioneer," is the title of a new monthly periodical, commenced by John S. Williams, with a view to aid in carrying out the object of the association. The object is highly praiseworthy, and we hope both the enterprising publisher and the society, may receive warm encouragement from the public.

The number on our table is adorned with a copy of the original drawing of fort Harmar and its vicinity, which was taken by Joseph Gilman in 1790. Its contents are-"The American Farmer," "The Logan Historical Society," "Logan and his celebrated speech," "Tale about Lonan," "Territorial Chronology," "History of Fort Harmar," "Border Incident," "Navigation by steam," "Signification of Hockhocking and Wheeling," "An Ancient dale discovered," "American Chronology."

The work is published at Chillicothe, at two dollars a year in advance.

PICTORIAL MAGAZINE.

This is the title of a monthly, devoted to the amusement and instruction of young people of both sexes, edited by Miss Coxe. The first number, which is before us, is got up in handsome style, and contains a fine variety of azine.

We take pleasure in inserting the prospectus

of the fair editor. " PROSPECTUS OF THE PICTORIAL MAGAZINE; devo-Lady's Companion," "Botany of the Scriptures," "Wonders of the Deep," "Infant Brother," "Visit to Nahant,"

"Life of Wycliffe," &c. &c. This Magazine will appear monthly, on fine paper and with new and beautiful type. Each nunmbe tain twenty-four royal 8vo. pages, with striking and fine pictorial embellishments. The matter will be almost wholly original and from writers of established reputation. The first number will be issued on the 1st day of January, 1842.

TERMS:-Invariably in advance-Single copy, per annum, one dollar and fifty cents. Five copies per annum, by a single person, six dollars. Ten copies and over, per annum, by any one person, one dollar a copy.
Single copy of each number, eighteen and three-fourth
cents; seven copies do., one dollar—twelve copies of do.,
one dollar and fifty cents.

All communications for the columns of the Maggine must be directed. Post-twild to the Editor. Cincin-

nati, Ohio.

* Ail returns of subscribers' names, and remittance

Church Press, Wood's Buildings, Sycamore near Fourth street, Cincinnati.

This copy of the Prospectus may be returned with the names of subscribers through the Post-Office, Post-paid. It is desirable that it be sent early. Editors are requested to give this Prospectus one or

more insertions. Cincinnati, December 20, 1841.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Clay has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution, proposing three important amendments to the Constitution, -one to restrict the veto power, so that a majority of both Houses shall be sufficient to pass a bill, when returned by the President with his objections; another to transfer the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Treasurer from the President to Congress; the third, to prohibit the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office in the General Government, during the term for which he may have been elected.

The last amendment we should think a good one, but we see no sufficient reason for the adoption of the others.

A fourth amendment is to be, or has been, introduced, for limiting the Executive service to one term.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Among the select rules, reported by the Committee for the government of the House of Representatives of this State, was one, directing that all petitions relating to slavery or the disabilities of the colored people, should be received without debate and laid on the table, without being read, or printed. This was taken up, December 29th, the day on which the Liberty Convention assembled in Columbus. It soon became manifest that gagging was in no more favor with our legislature, than repudiation.

Mr. Bliss (whig) moved to amend the report by striking out this rule.

Mr. Spalding, (dem.) was in favor of the motion. He thought such a rule would take from a part of our fellow-citizens, their constitutional right.

Mr. Jenkins, (dem.) concurred with Mr. Spalding. He would vote for appointing a select committee, favorable to the abolitionists, and vote to refer their petitions to that committee, and let the committee come out, and tell what their principles are and what they want.

The rule was stricken out.

The Committee rose and reported the rules with the amendments, which were all agreed to, except that for striking out the 26th rule, the one just referred to.

The question being, "shall this amendment stand?" the vote stood, yeas, 55, nays 9.

The nays were, Messrs. Byington, Dunn, EWING, Green, James, Lyon, McConnell, McNulty and Smith of Licking.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Byington moved to amend by inserting as the 26th rule, "That all abolition petitions received by the House, shall be indefinitely postponed without debate."-Lost,-yeas 6; nays, 58.

The yeas were, Messrs. Byington, EWING, Lyon, McNulty, McConnell, and Smith of

McNulty, irritated, we presume, at this result, attend the abolition Convention now in session. Lost-yeas 3; nays 62. A member hereupon moved, that Mr. McNulty have leave of absence to attend said convention. Granted.

In the afternoon, Mr. Byington moved to recommit the report. Lost-Yeas, 32; Nays

The rules were then adopted.

December 30th, the second day of the sesoffered a resolution in the House of Representatives, that petitions in relation to abolition, be referred to a select committee of five, (to be appointed by vote of the House,) without debate or reading.

"with instructions to report against the prayers nized by our own federal constitution. Wil

The yeas were, Messis. Byington, Cahill, Griffith, Hockinbury, James, Lyon, Raffensperger, Smith of Licking, Wolcott.

Mr. Byington then moved, that the committee be instructed to report that the further consideration of said petitions be postponed till the first Monday in December next. Lost-yeas,

Mr. Hamilton (whig) moved to postpone in-

Mr. Henderson moved to amend the resolu-Judiciary Committee. Lost.

Mr. James moved that no report should be made by the Committee till all the petitions were in. Lost-yeas, 28; nays, 34.

Mr. Byington moved to amend the resolution, so as to prevent the printing of abolition peti-

tions. Lost-yeas, 29; nays, 35. The resolution was then adopted-yeas, 41; nays, 22.

The nays were of both parties-as follows:-Messrs. Ackley, Briggs, Brown, Byington, Cahill, Chenowith, Dunn, EWING, Grif-Lawrence, Lyon, McClung, McConnell, Okey,

Powell, Streator, Titus, Wheeler. So terminated this struggle, in the defeat of the

Messrs. Dean, Hastings, Matthews, Medill were as much entitled to assert their freedom, damages done by mobs?

tion, and Jeremiah Morrow, who dared to trifle with it, may infer how their conduct is 1egarded at home.

"DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE" is the title of a small paper, to be published monthly

The Tocsin of Liberty, published and edited at Albany, by E. W. Goodwin and J. N. T. Tucker, appears in a new and larger form. It is devoted to the Liberty Party.

PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN .- Henceforth the Freeman will be published monthly. The weekly has been lately merged in the Na tional Anti-slavery Standard.

STRUGGLING FOR LIFE.-Slavery is struggling for life. It seems that it has laid its hand on the steamboat craft. find a queer letter in a southern paper. "The writer," the editor remarks, "speaks as should every steamboat captain in the southern trade. The day is coming when steamboats must be identified with the institutions of the south."-He further savs-"when the boats of the South unite to guard our rights and property, those of the west will be obliged to do so." All this shows the all-grasping, encroaching disposition of the Slave Power-and it shows also, how absolutely necessary is the anti-slavery movement to baffle its dark designs. But to the letter.

STEAMER NORTH ALABAMA, To the Editor of the Concordia Intelligencer.

"SIR-In your paper of the 25th September last, noticed some questions propounded to the masters of steam packets running in the Louisiana and Mississippi trade, relative to the employment of free negroes on

board of those boats,
So far as the North Alabama is concerned, I answer that I have employed free negroes on board of her, but they are all such as are duly vouched for by the authori-ties of Louisiana as authorized to remain in the State. I beg leave to state to the people of Louisiana and Mississippi, that I am with them in all the reforms suggested by the citizens of Concordia, in regard to slaves and ce negroes. I am satisfied that great evil results in the domestic police of our slaves, from the association o our slaves with free negroes employed upon steamboats and feel that every master of a boat in the Souther trade is called upon to co-operate with the people of the South in the protection of their rights and their prop-South in the protection of With much respect, JAS, M. GRICE.

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE,-We COPY on the first page an article from the New York Evangelist, respecting the Creole case, prefacing it with an expression of dissent from the position taken in that article, that the negroes of the Creole, at the time they rose on the crew, were slaves. Our doctrine is, that they were then freemen, having become such by the act of passing beyond the jurisdiction of the state under which they had been held as

The papers, as usual, are divided in sentiment on the questions, whether Great Britain ought to make restitution for those of the negroes who took no part in the mutiny-and whether she should surrender the nineteen mutineers .-The New York American, Tribune, Boston Courier and others of that class, take the negative on these questions-the New York Courier and Enquirer and the Southern papers generally, hold the affirmative.

Ought Great Britain to make compensation cerned in the mutiny, on their arrival at Nassau, became freemen? Certainly not: for the law of nature, which is the foundation of the law of nations, forbids the holding of a human being as property. Besides, such a claim is repudiated by the fundamental law of Great Britain, and finds no countenance in the constitution of this country, the Supreme Court having already sion of the Liberty Convention, Mr. Meredith, expressed the opinion, that the Constitution never regards slaves as property, but always as persons. To allow compensation therefore, for those negroes, would be an acknowledgment by Great Britain of the right of one man to hold another as property-a right denied by the law Mr. Byington moved to amend by adding- of nations, repudiated by British law, and unrecog of the petitioners." Lost-year 9; nays the British Government acknowledge the claim for compensation in this case? If so, it would be proper for her to render compensation for slaves, who by any means, might land in the United Kingdom itself-and this would be virtually to reverse the decision in the great Somerset case, which has made the soil of Britain incapable of bearing a slave. But she will not, she cannot acknowledge any such claim. Her decision has already been made known, in the case of the Enterprise, which was driven by stress of weather into Bermuda in 1835, when definitely the resolution.-Lost-yeas 31; nays the slaves on board were at once liberated .-The final decision of that government was, that "slavery being now abolished throughout tion, so as to have the petitions referred to the the British empire, there can be no well founded claim on the part of any foreigner, in respect of slaves, who UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATEVER, may come into the British colonies, any more than there would be in respect to slaves, who might come into the United Kingdom.'

The truth is, our Government has no right to demand compensation for these negroesfor the demand involves the assumption that they are property. Where did the General Government derive its authority for assuming human beings to be property? Not from the constitution, if the opinions of Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean be correct. The Chie fith, Hamilton, Henderson, Hawkins, James, Executive in making such a demand, acts as the tool of the Slave Power, and not as an officer of the constitution.

But ought the British Government to give up enemies of Liberty, from which it appears, that the nineteen mutineers, as criminals? Of the majority in the House of Representatives what crime were they guilty? We have seen fallen under popular vengeance; and in open of Ohio, is determined to maintain the right of that they were freemen-for the laws of Vir- daylight, yesterday, houses were attacked, and petition, not only in letter but spirit—and to ex- ginia which alone made them slaves, possess no their contents destroyed. No measures, at the tend a liberal courtesy to those holding opinions extra-territorial force. They were freemen, time of writing this, had been taken to put down and simply asserted rights, belonging to them the riot. Will not the Committee of our Congress may learn from this, how the young under the law of nature, and which even the House of Representaves see additional reason

and Weller, our Representatives in Con- as are the victims of any slaver in the African gress, who have trampled on the right of peti- seas; and would the British Government or any other, regard as criminals the Africans who it appears that we are again gagged, through should rise upon their piratical kidnappers ?- the trickery of slaveholders. The real criminals in this case were the crew and passengers of the Creole, who resisted the attempt of the negroes to resume their rights .-If they had been successful in their resistance had succeeded in reducing the negroes again to bondage, and carrying them to the South, they would have been as justly chargeable with kidnapping, as the meanest pirate that hovers on the African coast.

But admit that by the laws of Virginia they were still slaves, is there an American with the Declaration of Independence in his hands, who dares charge them with guilt, for asserting their right to liberty, against their oppressors? The same right our fathers plead when they defied Great Britain, and dissolved the ties which bound them to that country, entitled the negroes of the Creole, to assert their liberty; and there is as much glory in their conduct, as there was in the act by which Greece threw off the Turkish yoke, or in the attempt of Poland to destroy the despotism of the Czar.

Well might Lord Aberdeen, when the de mand is made on his Government for the surrender of the mutineers, ask,-"do you regard vour own Revolution as a crime? If not, why demand these men as criminals ?"

Lest we should be thought to countenance any violent attempt on the part of the slaves in the South to regain their liberty, we would say emphatically, that we should deprecate such an attempt, as a terrible calamity to all concerned. be heard by every slave in the South, we would call upon him to be patient-to suffer long and be kind-for we believe causes are at work that will effect his liberation peacefully, at no cost of human life; and peaceful revolutions are the only revolutions which are in strict conformity to the genius of the christian religion.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND .- The Public Deb of Maryland is, \$15,213,000, and the State has no means of paying the interest which became due on the 1st of January, inst. And yet the slaveholders of Maryland are seeking to expa triate some 62,000 of their laboring population!

An attempt has been made in her Legislature to repeal the law of last session imposing a tax to raise money to pay the interest on the State Debt, but it failed by a vote of 52 to 21.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS .- The banks in Louisiana have resumed specie pay ments. The Governor of Maryland intimates that the banks in that State will not resume, unless compelled by law.

In this State, a resolution introduced by Mr Jenkins, in relation to the co-operative action of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Legislatures, compelling the banks of these States to resume specie payments, was adopted in the House, Jan-

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF COLUMBUS .- The colored people of Columbus have lately held a meeting, at which they rescinded a resolution passed at a former meeting, that they would ot petition the legislature on the subject grievances-and resolved to adopt a form of petition for the repeal of the law of 1807. They further resolved to take active measures for circulating it.

LIBERTY STATE CONVENTION .- The New Yorkers are to have a Liberty State Convention, at Peterboro', Wednesday, January 19th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

THE WIND CHANGING .- When has ever a lemocrat in this State tried to make capital, by vaunting the courtesy of his party to abolitionists? The Liberty Convention at Columbus produced some rare changes-and we shall yet see greater ones. Read the following from a communication in the Ohio Statesman.

"There is another reflection which I think no less ju than remarkable. The democrats have been regarded as party, not only opposed to abolitionism, but by the bolitionists, as intolerant, illiberal and indisposed to

ive them and their opinions a hearing.

The whigs on the other hand, have been regarded as onists, tolerant, and liberal, towards the ab olitionists. But while the whigs had the ascendency in the legislature, their legislative conduct did not correspond with their imputed liberality; which was attributed the ascendency, instead of showing their hostility, by choking down, and trampling upon these ultra-benevo lents, we find them stepping forward very courteously & with a graceful bow,saying come on Messieurs Aboli ionists, choose your committee yourselves, we will assis ou-shape it and cock it to ake your picked men, whether avowed or secret, as bes besits your purpose, make your reports, and those your cause, to your own liking. We oppose your docrines, but are neither afraid of you, nor of your arguments."—"Error of opinion may be safely tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."

PAINFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.

The second day of the Liberty State Convenion, Mr. Lewis, the President, received intelligence of the sudden and alarming illness of his aged father. Finding it impossible to procure a conveyance from Columbus till after the close appear on the journals. This was done. of the meeting, he suppressed his feelings and continued to preside till the hour of adjournment, and no change of conduct betrayed the anguish of his heart. He arrived in Cincinnati, 23 hours from Columbus, but was too late to close the eyes of his parent-he had departed three hours before in full hope of a better world.

ANOTHER MOB IN CINCINNATI.

We have just room to state, that Cincinnati has again been disgraced by mob-violence. Bankers and Brokers of doubtful standing have giant of the West regards its gag-policy-and laws of Virginia could no longer affect. They in this, for making towns and cities liable for

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

By the interesting letter of our correspondent,

KENTUCKY .- The public debt of Kentucky stated to be, \$3,401,500; the interest of which is amply provided for by increased taxation.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, CITY, Jan. 4. 1842.

Du. BALLEY:-The tedious debate on the Tariff refer ence having been closed yesterday, by the help of the Previous Question, the order of the day recurred, to wit: the subject of petitions, which has been so unluckily suspended for nearly three weeks past,

GAGGED AGAIN.

The Speaker decided, contrary to Mr. Adams' expectation, that the first matter to come up, was Mr. Ada motion to refer the remonstrance against the gag to a select committee. When this motion was first made, Dec. 14. Mr. Adams moved the reference to a select committee of nine, with instructions to report a resolution repealing the 21st rule, (the gag.) The Speaker at once decided that the motion to refer, with instructions, was not then in order, and Mr. Adams withdrew that part of his motion. Mr. Merriwether, of Georgia, then moved to lay on the table the remainder of the motion, viz: to refer. This motion failed, to the great suprise and dismay of the slaveholders. After moving a call of the House, and some other measures of delay on the vote to refer, Mr. Merriwether declared his determination to debate the question, in consequence of which, the whole went over to another day, because by the rules, petitions cannot be debated on the day they are presented. Then the Tariff debate intervened, so that Mr. Adams' motion was never reached until to-day. In the meantime the Speaker had forgotten that Mr. Adams withdrew a part of his motion, on his own express decision that it was not in order to move instructions at that time, and the Journal of the House had carelessly omitted to notice Revolutions brought about by violence are the fact, and consequently the question was on the whole always attended with great evils. If we could of Mr. Adams' original motion, Mr. Merriwether having the floor on his own declared determination to debate the

> When the time came, however, Mr. Merriwether's zeal for debating with Mr. Adams had all oozed out of his fingers' ends, and the genius of chivalry, (American chivalry!) was invoked to help him out of the scrape.-The expedient was certainly in character. A distinguished gentleman in conversation this very morning on the subject of slavery and its effects, said the greatest of of slaveholders, in destroying every manly, generous and honorable sentiment, and leaving the soul devoid of humanity, truth, magnanimity and honor. The gentleman from Georgia took the floor and said, that on mature consideration, he had concluded not to debate the question before the House, but would move an amendment, which was to instruct the proposed select committee to revise the rules generally, to abolish the Previous Question, to restore the one-hour rule of the last session, and to empower the House to take business at their pleasure out of the hands of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Adams rose to order, and stated two points, on referring to the fact of his having withdrawn a part of Even the great SANGRADO himself has ceased to puff his his motion, and the other a suggestion that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia could not be received because it was "on a different subject," from his notion. The Speaker went into a statement of his understanding respecting the first point; he had no recollection of such a proceeding, and concluded by deciding, in a low tone of voice, that Meriwether's amendment was

This appeared to me a very extraordinary decision, for certainly it was "a different subject," if subjects can be different,-one, a repeal of a specified rule, the 21st, relating to a specific subject, the anti-slavery petition; the other, relating to the rules generally, and specifically to those which regulate the practice of the House on all questions neaker and coupled with what followed, calculated to ion was given in so very low a tone, that not only Mr. Ad- en, and nothing seems to prosper with them. This war Virginia, rose to make an inquiry. He asked if the chair had decided that Mr. Meriwether's amendment was in order. The Speaker said he had so decided .-Then, said Mr. Wise, I appeal from that decision. He earnestness, directing his principal remarks to the merits of Meriwether's proposition, (which was clearly not in order, but he was not called to order,) and having concluded his speech, he said that at the request of his friends, he would now withdraw the appeal, and move to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. Adams saw the trick that was going forward, and rose much excited, to know if the House had not already refused to lay the subject on the table. The Speaker, with a very calm and complacent countenance, told the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the business was row placed in a new form, by the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, and the motion to lay on the table was in order! This question, you are aware, is always taken without debate. The yeas and hays were called for, and the result was, yeas, 115; nays, 84; majority 31. So, by a palpable piece of chicanery that would have diegraced the paltriest livered practitioner at the obscurest county court, the slaveholders have succeeded one day -DISCUSSION. Never mind. Debate will come, and come when they are not expecting, and where they are not braced against it.

The remainder of the day was consumed in various against the gag, which had been laid over to share the fate of the motion by Mr. Adams for a select committee. were brought forward in a bundle by the Speaker, who proposed that they should be laid on the table as a matter of course. Mr. Adams promptly called for the yeas and nays in relation to the first one. They were ordered, and the vote was 103 to 87. Mr. Adams then said he would not ask the yeas and navs on the remainder, but he carried his point, that the question should be taken separately, so that the disposal of each one should

The Senate is occupied with debates on the motion to refer the pecuniary project of a Board of Exchequer to a select committee. Mr. Buchanan, of the minority, has made a strong speech against it, but he has been far exceeded in severity by Messrs. Mangum, Huntington and Barrow, of the majority. Mr. Clay keeps silent. Today, Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, made an earnest appeal to the whigs to act together in the matter. He said the country looked to them for some action on the subject of the currency, and would sustain them if they acted n good faith, and took the best course that was now in their power. Even if it was not the best that could be that their portion of taxation for the support of the presthought of, it might be amended hereafter. He was not ent Police force, amounts to £4000." willing to leave the interests of the country for three or four years exposed to the hazards that lay between a U. ers at the time of emancipation, in order to quell the ri-S. Bank and the Sub Treasury, with a contingency of ots and suppress the vagrancy and theft which they so

It is plain that there is at present a very small portion of union and harmony among the dominant party in rewants of the Government can be supplied at any rate.

I could gather up a good many interesting items from the long debate on the tariff, but I presume your columns will be somewhat occupied with matters growing out of your late convention. I will therefore only remark that there is a very perceptible change in both the slalveholders and the free members, of both parties, in the spirit they manifest when approaching to look each other in the face. The disclo sures of the census are already producing an effect. The slaveholders strut and brag less, the others are losing nuch of that deferential awe with which they used to look up to the owners of men. A member who finds that in his ewn township of 2000 inhabitants, there are more children attending public schools than in the whole district of a slaveholder, or who sees that in the slaveholder's own county, out of 4,688 white persons over 20 years of age 2 095 are unable to read or write, cannot avoid making comparisons advantageous to his own self respec and independence. The slavocracy have received some very salutary lessons, and much more is in pickle for

Your nomination of Judge King, and his open and manly acceptance, which appeared this morning, has rather non-plussed some of the political gentlemen here. It is a grand movement, and begins to create a ensation already. I would make some remarks on the coincident action of the Legislature at the very moment of your convention, but must postpone further

In the circumstances attending the opening of the rail road entirely through from Boston to Albany, we have a fine illustration of the progress of improvement in our mode of internal communication, and especially of the binding together of the free N. E. and the free N. W. by bands of iron whose strength like that of the electric chain, consists in their power of transmission rather than their cohesion. The train by which the authorities of Boston passed through to attend the celebration at Alhany was 9 hours 25 minutes on the road __distance 900 miles. You see how soon the reality of rail road com munication with free Boston, will furnish to the shop keepers of Cincinnati the advantages which in 1836 they enjoyed in vision in the proposed connection with slaveholding Charlestown.

You will remember how wicked it was thought to be. in 1840, for a few abolitionists to doubt that the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" to the seat of power would at once restore confidence, give an impulse to trade, and raise the price of every thing that any had to all the evils of slavery was its influence on the character sell. It was in an especial manner to restore the value of stocks, which you know depends so much upon confidence. Well, how stands the trial? The New York American has a table of prices of 30 different stocks, at the close of the year 1840, and at the close of the year 1841. At the close of the year 1840, the aggregate of prices was 2,193, averaging 73 per cent. A the close of 1841, the aggregate was 1226, averaging 41 per cent, showing a fall of 32 per cent. Reckoning on the prices a year ago, this fall is 44 per cent., and the tendency still downward. The impression is becoming general that the doctors of 1840 did not understand the symptoms of the public disease. They are in fact already confessing the inefficiency of their treatment plasters and poultices. His most faithful and devoted disciple in the Senate has already declared that the patient needs time and exercise and diet, and that the great whig bolus, a national bank, if it could have been got down the public gullet, would only have griped & distressed the subject still more. Whether the people will now turn to the men who told them the same things in up the new treatment, I cannot tell, nor do I care, so that our beloved country is saved and delivered from the

It appears by the papers to-day, that the Forida War is not so near an end as it was. The Indians having been once all removed or exterminated by hook or crook, have whatsoever. It was in fact a monstrous decision by the come up again into the heart of the settlements and arrive after the 1st of June, and come under a duty of only red a number of persons. The truth is, our arms awaken the most disagreeable feelings. This last decis- in this ignoble conflict labor under the malison of heavams, but other members, even favorably sit uated, did not undertaken at the expense of the nation, but exclusively hear it at all. While Mr. Adams was waiting for the for the benefit and gratification of the slaveholders, will, Speaker's decision on the second point, Mr. Wise of probably, never come to a termination until it is taken hold of by an anti slavery administration, who will begin by offering the Indians justice and protection and the rights of citizenship, on condition that they lay down their arms and count themselves as members of civilthen went on to debate the appeal, with much apparent ized society. This would terminate the war in six weeks, without expense of life or money or national honor. It is most likely the war, or the claims growing out of it, will furnish a fruitful theme of debate against which the gag will cry in vain.

The Charleston papers are highly gratified to get a report, brought as most of our unfavorable stories come from the West Indies, by a (Northern) shipmaster trading to a Southern port-that the authorities at Kingston, Jamaica, have refused permission to the freed captives of the Creole to land in that port. The National Intelligencer of this morning takes great heart on the occasion, and builds thereon a sanguine hope that all these people will yet be "returned to their owners." There s a simplicity in these easily excited hopes passing that of childhood, and showing how near they are to drowning who catch at straws so small.

The people of the South will by and by find out how unmercifully they have been fooled by these mercenary shipmasters, who are so constantly regaling them with more in staving off that which they know they cannot meet the gratifying news of disorder and distress and ruin in the West Indies consequent upon emancipation, A hundred stories have been propagated by these men, and the more venal conductors of the press, as false as they were injurious to the holy cause of liberty, and the couunprofitable and uninteresting expedients. The petitions tradiction is never noted in a Southern print, so desperately do they shut their eyes, and so wickedly do Feathers, their guides conspire to keep them in error. The facts that there is the utmost quie ness in the Island of Jamaica, and that the planters are over anxious to procure from every quarter an increase of laborers for their plantations, in consequence of the resident peasantry having, already by their industry and economy, become independent freeholders-will satisfy any candid man of the little credit due to this Charleston story. To illustrate the reality of these facts, let me quote two documents from late Jamaica papers. The first is a petition signed by all the magistrates of the rich sugar parish of Hanover, and addressed to the Colonial Assembly of Glue, Jamaica, Nov. 4, 1841.

"That from the peaceable state of the Parish and the Island generally, petitioners fine it incumbent upon them to call the attention of the Hon. Assembly to the expenditure under the Police act. That while the expenditure of the Constabulary force formerly maintained in this Parish, did not amount to £1000 old currency, per annum, at which time the people were in a more unsettled state than at present, petitioners are credibly informed

This constabulary force was introduced by the plantsagely anticipated; but now, at the end of three years, they find that they have been taxing themselves £4000 per annum for nothing but old prejudices-and that the gard to this, which so many of them regard as the lead- said prejudices are not worth herding any longer. It ing measure of the whig policy, and the probability is will be remembered that the withdrawal of the regular exceedingly small of any practical results either in regard troops, after emancipation, substituting this police, was

to this or any other great question, unless indeed, the declared by Sir Lionel Smith to have saved thousands increasing embarrassments of the treasury should lead to of pounds to the government. And now, even this is some sudden push in regard to the tariff, by which the found to be a useless burden. The barracks in Kingston, which used in the days of slavery to be regarded as the citadel of the city, to which all eyes turned for safety at the slightest alarm, are about to be razed to the ground as a useless encumbrance.

On the other point, we have a resolution adopted at a meeting of planters of St. Andrew's parish, held in the

"Resolved, That a deficiency of population is the thief, if not the sole cause of our agricultural difficulties. With a natural and laudable ambition, through the profits of their industry, and mainly aided by the high rate of wages, the laborers are rapidly passing into the condition of small free-holders and farmers. By the extraordinary natural productiveness of our prolific soil and climate, they thus embrace the opportunity of enjoying a relative independence, which removes them from the station of ordinary laborers in European counries; and places the owners and tenants of large plantations in a position of entire dependance on the convenience, and often the caprice of the peasantry."

The "rational and laudable ambition" of these freed blacks, as now attested by a public meeting of their late masters, contrasts wonderfully with the predictions of the people of the North, as well as with the present impresson of the people of the South, produced by the tales of their mercenary editors and shipmasters. The "high rate of wages," which in three years has made so many of the recent slaves "freeholders and farmers." is on an average less than three fourths of a dollar per day, even job ork rarely rising as high as 75 cents, while land with in even 20 miles of market, is held at \$25 to \$100 per acre. Undoubtedly, the true policy of the large landholders is to follow nature, and sell their lands to these free labourers in small parcels as fast as they can get a reasonable price. But what I adduce these facts for, at this time is chiefly to show that this story about the people of the Creole is either a mere fabrication, or a srepresentation calculated to produce misapprehens ion and to strengthen prejudice in this country.

I cannot forbear, however, to advert again to these two locuments, in connection with the following table of read stuffs imported into the island during the wears 1839 and 1840, chiefly the growth of the United States.

Years ending,	1839	1840
Barrels Flour,	64,631	131,745
" Meal,	8,425	101,389
" Bread,	9,815	21,325
Cwt. "	1,511	26,003
Casks and bags of rice,	8,592	28,981
Lbs. Rice,	447,183	3,824,588
Bags of Corn,	49,464	75,418

The imports of British manufactured goods were, in 839, \$5,567,006; in 1840, \$6,284,401. These statenents remind me of a couple of English caricatures. which I used to see in a shop window in N. Y. about the time the Emancination act was passed. They were designed to foreshadow the inevitable effects of that measure. One represented a company of naked and starved egroes wandering over a desert looking country and rying in vain to catch some large insects like locusts for ood. The other represented a similar company coming up to John Bull and supplicating a little money to buy them food, just as they used to have in abundance in the good old times of slavery, while Mr. Bull with a surly air points them to a quaker gentleman at a distance, and bids them look to him for relief, as he had brought them into their present condition.

The troubles keep coming on the slavocracy. Cuba s in a very precarious condition at this moment, the exactions of the mother country increasing, the importation of slaves swelling the tide of danger as well as depressing 1810, or whether the old counsellors will honestly take the market value of those on hand, the young creoles panting for independence, the freemen of the British islands watching on one hand and the republican slaveholders on the other-we shall have a chapter to read ere long, of much interest. John Randolph's slaves are declared free. A, manufacturing co. in New England have sent to India for a cargo of coarse cotton, which will

> Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist.

Hogs, over 200 lbs. 2 25 per cwt under 200 " 2 00 \$5 40 a 550 Wheat 95 a 1,00 Corn, 20 Oats. 25 to 28 WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES.

N. O., gall. 26 30 Sugar-house, 35 Mustard, lb. 371 371 Nails, cut, 3d, 8 Alum, lb. Beans, bush. 6d. Crackers. 10 and 20d, 5} Mold, lb Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Dipt, Win.st.gal. 142 145 45 48 Sperm " Sum. " " 1 25 1 30 Rio, lb. 123 a 13 Tan.,pr.bl. 2000 25 00 white, " 15 00 18 00 Paper— Java. Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 2 00 No. 1, cap, "3 25 · 3 50 No. 2, " "2 75 3 00 15 Pepper, lb. Pimen.o, " heese, Cloverseed, 3 50 4 00 plenty Cloves, lb. Provisions--Bacon, Tarred. Ib. B. hams, Manilla, " Copperas, Shoulders, Lard, Butter, plenty, 6 Sugar ket, " 3 00 Corks, vel., gr., Pork--Camphor, lb. Mess, bl. 150 162 7 50 Clear, " 9 50 10 50 Prime, " 6 7 33 a 37 Rump, a Chime lb. 54

Herring, box, 75 1 00

No. 2, "

No. 3. "

Cod, lb.

Nutn.e

none

Raisins, m. r. p \$2 50 3 00 18 50 Rice, lb., keg, 5 Salmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00 N. Orleans, lb. 7 c. " 7½ a 8 in bls Loaf, 14 to 17 61 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 113 123 Filberts, lb. 10 8 by 10 3 25 3 75 10 " 12 4 50 4 75 Brown, egars-Ginger, race, lb. 121 Common th. 1 25 1 50 Meice, " 20 25 Spanish, " 10 00 20 00

Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50

ground, " 16 salaratus, " cask 61 kag10 Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50 Dupont, " 7 00 7 25 Zanesville, bu. 30 Kanawha, " 30 33 New York " 40 Wheat, bush. 95 Coru, " 25 T. Island, " 70 75 S. Petre, cr., lb. 2 10. Shot, bag, 1 75 2 00 Soap, No. 1. 5 to 55 lops, east., lb. \$10 11 Hay, ton, No. 2, " 5 5 1-2 mp, cwt., 5 50 l'urpentine,gal. 75 100 Carraccas, 1. 1 75 Tallow, lb.

Manilla, " 1 50 1 62 Teas— Imperial, lb, 90 ron, bar, 44 Hoop, Gunp'wder, " 90 read, pig, Y. Hyson, " 75 Bar, "55 Whitedry "10 Souchong, " 62 Tin p. 7 X,p. 12 50 In oil, keg, 2 37 2 75 121 15 .egwcod, lb. 45 31

Tobacco-Va Cav., lb. 35 to 45 12 Lump, 16 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 81

1 25 1 10

The Maniac's Curse.

That mother stood there by the way side lone, Reason was cast down, and vacant its throne; With wrath on her brow and despair in her eve. She shrieked as she gazed on the passers by: They are gone, gone! they are gone and sold! And her bosom heaved with grief untold, Save unto Him who had heard her woo, Bottling her tears till they ceased to flow.

But God looked down on the paltry gold, The price of the babes that her master sold; And wrote down his name in the book of death Consigning his soul to the flames beneath. For vengeance is treasured, and wrath untold Shall be poured on the wretch; and his coffered gold Shall eat like a canker. Its rust shall speak In the ear of Heaven till justice wake, And hurl the red bolts of its flaming ire, To blast and to burn with devouring fire.

But that mother's curse and that mother's prayer, Were mingled in hurried confusion there, And wild glared her eye, and it shot its fire Through its raven lash with a vengeance dire. As she strewed towards heaven with a phrenzied air The dust which fell thick on her matted hair, And her voice grew hoarse as she wailed aloud, Till terror had seized the listening crowd.

She cursed his home where silently tread, His crouching slaves round his lordly bed. And she cursed his ties of social life, Which bind to home and child and wife: She cried, let him live, let his children poor, Famish for bread at his neighbor's door: Let his old gray hairs come down at last, Bleached in the stormy wintry blast; Nor sheltering roof be o'er him spread, Nor a couch to pillow his aching head; Nor a wife, nor a child to weep a tear; Nor pall to cover his funeral bier: Nor a stone to mark where rests his clay; Nor friend to sigh that he's passed away; But night in long and cheerless gloom, Mantle forever the tyrant's tomb; Nor wake his dust till my haggard form Shall shrick round his soul like tempest storm. Grant this, O God! a mother's prayer, Wrung out in anguish and despair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERTY CON-VENTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

THE MECHANICS BOY.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 29th, 1841. At 10 o'clock, pursuant to the call heretofore pub Rehed, the friends of Constitutional Liberty assembled in the basement room of the Baptist church of Columbus.

The Hon. Leicester King of Trumbull county called the assembly to order, and nominated Samuel Lewis Esq. of Cincinnati, President of the Convention, who was, thereupon, unanimously elected. Mr. Lewis took the chair and suggested the propriety of opening the meeting with prayer, whereupon the Rev. Mr. Rogers of Manchester addressed the Throne of Grace, beseeching the blessing of the Ruler of the Universe upon the ion and its deliberations.

Gen. James H. Payne of Lake county, and Robert Manna, Esq., of Harrison county, were elected Vice Pres-

R. McMurdy of Franklin Co. and H. C. Taylor of Lorsin Co. were chosen secretaries.

Resolved, That a committee of three to ascertain and register the names of gentlemen in attendance as dele-

Whereupon, S. Walker, G. W. Ells, and F. D. Par-

rish, were appointed this committee.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed stribute the business of the convention among suit-

S. P. Chase, Thos. Morris, A. H. Warner, G. W.

Ells and S. Walker were appointed this committee. During the absence of the committee, several inter meting addresses were delivered. The committee reported the following resolutions which

were severally considered and unanimously adopted, ex cept the fifth which was accepted and laid on the table. The committees under the several resolutions we filed by the President as stated below.

1. Resolved, That a committee of three be app with instructions to provide a suitable place for holding

Committee-Gen. James H. Payne, Thos, Morris, and A. H. Warner.

2. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with instructions to report a suitable address and reso-lutions declaratory of the political principles, objects and purposes of the Liberty party, for the consideration of

aittee-S. P. Chase, J. II. Purdy, F. D. Parish,

3. Resolved, That a committee of four he appointed and instructed to report a memorial to be presented the Legislature now in Session, in behalf of this cor setting forth the past policy of this state, in re

gard to the subject of slavery, and praying for such le elative action as may be deemed necessary. Committee-Thos. Morris, G. W. Ells. N. S. Townshend and M. H. Wilder.

4. Resolved, That a committee of five be app with instructions to nominate a Liberty State Centra

Committee-Geo. Whipple, W. W. Bancroft, Geo Bhedd, Wm. T. Nelson and G. Gillespie. 5. Resolved, That at the session of the convention

of this afternoon or at some future session, the convention will proceed to nominate a candidate for Governo te, at the next annual election, 6. Resolved, That the several committees be in

structed to report at the opening of the convention

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 29.

Convention met at two .-- The President, Samuel Lew

The Committee to procure a place for the future ses sions of the Convention, reported through their Chairman, Gen, Paine, that no more suitable place could be procured, which report was accepted.

The committee appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, reported through their Chairman, S. P. Chase. The Report was unanimously accepted. The address was then taken up, and on motion, adopt-

Mr. Pordy, from Green, having come in after the vot had been taken, expressed his dissent from so much of the address as declared that the objects of the friends of Liberty could not be attained through the co-operation of the existing political parties, and that both of these parties depended for their ascendancy on slaveholding in fluence, without making any discriminination between

The resolutions were separately taken up for consideration and the first three unanimously adopted, with the preamble. (See resolution, I, II, III)

Morning Session, Dec. 30th. Convention opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wil

On motion.

The convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor, each member announcing his vote as the roll was called. All the members present, and voting, cast their votes for LEICESTER KING, who was, thereupon declared to have been unanimously nominated as the candidate of the Liberty Party, to be supported for the office of Governor at the next annual election. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

On motion. Eli Nichols and S. Walker were appointed a commit tee to inform Judge King of his nomination as candidate for Governor.

Remarks were then made by several individuals, stating in strong terms their gratification that Judge King was agreed upon, and, that with such entire unanimity, The resolutions reported by the committee and not acted on, during the morning session, were then separately considered and unanimously adopted. (See reso lutions, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.)

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr Morris and unanimously adopted. (See resolutions XIII. XIV.)

Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Committee on a memo rial to the Legislature, reported, which report was ac cepted. On motion, the report was laid on the table. The Committee appointed to wait on Judge King, re-

orted that they had performed the duty assigned

The President, then, in behalf of the Committee announced to Judge King, that he had been unanimously nominated the candidate of the Liberty Party, for the office of Governor.

Judge King, in a brief but eloquent address, accepted the nomination and pledged his entire influence and hearty support to the principles of the Liberty party. The memorial laid on the table was then taken up, and nanimously adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That the memorial be recommitted, to be presented, by the Hon. Thomas Morris, to the Legisla-

The Committee appointed to nominate a Central Committee reported and their report was recommitted for amendment. On motion, adjourned.

Afternoon Session, Dec. 30th. Convention met pursuant to adjournment,

On motion,

Resolved. That the committee heretofore appointed to ascertain and register the names of delegates, be directed to ascertain and take the proper measures to defray the expenses attending the sitting of the Convention. The Committee for nominating a Liberty State Cen

ral Committee reported the following names: Milo D. Pettibone, Esq., Delaware, Del. county; R. Mc-Murdy, Worthington, Franklin co.; Thompson Bull, A. H. Warner, Jason Bull, Columbus; E. Mattoon, M. Westervelt, Westerville, Franklin co.; and G. W. Ells, Esq., Granville, Licking co.; which report was accepted and the gentlemen nominated were unanimously appointed as that Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the State Central Committee, be re quested, if they should deem it expedient, to call a gen al meeting of the friends of Constitutional Liberty to he held at Columbus at such time as they shall judge

The Finance Committee reported that the expense of the Convention amounted to twenty dollars, which sum was immediately paid by the Convention, and a surplus collected, was ordered to be used in purchasing the address of the Copvention. On motion

Resolved, That it is an important duty of the friends Liberty to sustain those newspapers that advocate the ause of the Liberty party. On motion

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Convention presented to the trustees of the First Baptist Church

Resolved. That the thanks of the convention b presented to the President for the dignified and impartial anner in which he has presided over its deliberations and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the faithfu erformance of their respective duties.

Mr. Lewis returned thanks to the Convention in as loquent and impressive address; in which he referred to the duties and responsibilities now devolved upon the Liberty men of Ohio, and expressed his assurance of the approaching triumph of their cause.

On motion Resolved, That the newspapers of this city and roughout the State be requested to publish the proedings of this Convention

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn sine die. Closed with prayer by Rev. McCable.

The number of delegates enrolled was, one hundred nd thirty. The number present during the sittings, though not constantly, was between two hundred and we hundred and fifty.

R. McMunnt, of Franklin, H. C. Tatlon, of Lorain, Secretaries.

Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, we have assembled in Convention as the riends of Constitutional Liberty, with a view to efficient reanization, and the public declaration of our political rinciples, and also for the purpose of nominating a can didate for Governor of the State at the next annual e-

1. Resolved. That the experience of fifty three year furnishes abundant evidence that the political power of the Government of the United States has been constantly exerted to enlarge the borders, increase the influence, and protect the interests of slave labor and slaveholders, while the interests of free labor have been more and more neglected and disregarded, and the rights of the free laborer have been, more and more, endangered and im-

11. Resolved, That the admission of the products of slavelabor to nearly all foreign markets upon favorable terms, and the exclusion, or admission on such conditions as al nost amount to the exclusion, of the products of free labor from the same markets are the results of partiality in our negotiations abroad; and the favor shown in Congress to all propositions beneficial to slavery, while liberty of speech and the right of petition, necessary to the existence of liberty, are denied, is the result of the

same partiality in legislation at home, 111. Resolved, That experience has clearly shown that he institution of slavery, which establishes within a state a larger amount of non-laboring population than the laborers can possibly support, in the habits of extravagance, which it generates, always impoverishes the in which it exists; and thus creates a demand for the agricultural, mechanical, and manufactured products, and for the money and merchandize of the free states far beyond repayment, and a drain upon their resources so inordinate as to operate as a serious check upon

1v. Resolved, That our fathers ordained the constitution of the United States to establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty; but the powers which it confers have been used to promote injus-tice, endanger the general welfare, and to perpetuate the evils of slavery. It is the duty of the people to see that the constitution fulfils the ends for which it was estab-

v. Resolved. That the exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory by Congress in 1787, and the history of that period clearly show that it was the settled policy of the Government, not to extend or nationalize, but to limit and localize Slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the Gov-ernment ought immediately to return.

vi. Resolved, That the patronage and support, hitherto

Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday Morn extended to slavery by the General Government, ought to be withdrawn and wherever the General Government. possesses constitutional jurisdiction, slavery ought to

> VII. Resolved, That we expressly disclaim, in behalf of the General Government, all right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists: but we shall ever insist that the General Government may and ought to in erfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, in Florida, and on the Seas,

> viir. Resolved, That the freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of petition, and the right of trial by jury, are sacred and inviolable; and that all rules, regulaons and laws, in derogation of either, are oppressive nconstitutional and not to be endured by a free people,

1x. Resolved, That, while we desire that a full measure f protection and regard shall be extended to the interests of the States in which slavery exists, so long as they shall think it fit and right to continue its existence, we nevertheless, insist that it is the duty of the Government nore fully to protect the interests, and to enlarge the narket for the products of free labor, (now every where depressed in consequence of the dereliction of this duty on the part of the Government,) by appropriate domestic legislation and foreign negotiation

x. Resolved, That a thorough reform in the currency, a rigid economy in public expenditures, and the general education of the people are essential to the durable prosperity and happiness of the State and Nation. x1. Resolved, That all laws, in our own State, calculated

to administer to the support of slavery, beyond the requirement of the Constitution of the United States, and all laws founded on partial and oppressive principles, ought to be repealed. xII. Resolved That we earnestly recommend to the friends of Constitutional Liberty throughout the State, to organize for efficient political action by the appointment of

County, Township, and Ward Committees, and in such

other modes as they may deem expedient. XIII. That this Convention concur with the Convenon of Indiana, in recommending that a National Con vention of the friends of Constitutional Liberty, be held a Cleveland, Pittsburg, or some other central and conven ient place, at which any vacancy, which may occur, in the nomination of President and Vice President, made by the Convention held at New York, in May last, may be supplied, and such other measures adopted as may promote the speedy triumph of Constitutional Liberty, xiv. That the State Central Committee be authorized to fix the time and place of holding this Convention after proper consultation, with the friends of the cause

ADDRESS OF THE LIBERTY CONVENTION

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having assembled in Convention as the friends of Constitutional Liberty, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for your suffrages at the next election of Govlaration of the grounds of our proceeding, and of our political principles and objects, is due alike to the occasion and to you.

With reference to the gentleman whom we have so lected as our candidate for Governor, little need be said. The name of LEICESTER KING is not unknown to the people of Ohio. As a Senator in the Legislature of te, and as a private citizen, he has been disti guished for his general intelligence, high moral worth, practical ability, inflexible honesty and ardent love of iberty. If he should be elected, we may expect from faithful administration of the affairs of the State, with a single eye to her interest and her honor. We ommend him, to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens in the fullest confidence that no man who may vote for him

We have not committed ourselves to a course of po itical action, which separates us from the parties with which we have heretofore acted, without reluctance and a struggle. Many of us have, until quite lately, indulged the idea that this separation was not absolutely ne essary. Against hope, we have persevered in hope that erance to the people of this country from the fold evils which they suffer in consequence of the as-cendency of slave-holding influence in all the depart-ments of our national Government, would arise from the ction of one or the other of the political parties which now claim to divide the country. All such expectation, however, after having been re

peatedly disappointed and repeatedly resumed, is now finally relinquished. Within the last few months, eight out of ten representatives of our have been appointed from slave-holding States; one of the two appointments made from a free State was strenresisted on the ground that the individual nomnated held opinions adverse to slavery; - senators of both parties-united in nothing but devotion to slavenolding interests-voted in solid column against this appointment. Of the Ministers thus appointed, at least one was sent abroad for the express purpose of securing by negotiation, a larger and more profitable market for none but freemen should be represented in the National fully squandered? obacco, the product, chiefly, of slave States. But no one has been commissioned to negotiate for the admis- on the contrary, that their slaves and freemen should be every sea and every shore, disgracefully floating over free States into the countries from which they are now excluded. These acts sufficiently show with what contemptuous disregard the interests of free labor are treated by the Executive Department. Nor has the legislative department manifested less of the same spirit. The proceeds of the public lands have been distributed among the States in such a ratio that a single slave-holder, with a hundred slaves, is entitled to receive as much as sixty-one non-slave-holding freemen. Nor was the slave nterest satisfied even with this large concession. It insisted that the distribution itself should cease whenever the duties upon foreign goods should be increased above twenty per cent, the object of which was to exclude free labor from all regard in legislation at home, as effectually and completely as it had been already excluded from all regard in negotiation abroad. And this arrogant demand was submitted to, because submission was necessary to preserve the unity of party, Still more recently, we learn that the right of petition-a right dear to freemen and formidable to tyrants only-has been again cloven down in defiance of the Constitution, but in obedience to the relentless dictation of slavery, by an American Con-

These facts, and numerous others of similar character and constant occurrence, have at length fully convinced us that no manly and resolute resistance to slave holding pretensions; no firm and successful vindication of the just claims of free labor to adequate protection by legislation and negotiation; no bold and energetic assertion of the great principles of constitutional liberty can be rationally expected from either of the two existing political parties. On the contrary, both of these parties to vie with each other in efforts to exclude from political position and public trust, the noble and fearless spirits each, who have dared to resist those pretensions, to

indicate those claims, and assert those principles. We are constrained, therefore, fellow-citizens, to ap peal to you-we ask you to examine carefully the facts which we shall lay before you, to consider carefully the principles which we shall set forth, and then determine for yourselves whether we are not justified in our pur-pose of separate organization, and whether the interests free labor, and the cause of free government, and the maintenance of human rights, do not require you to co-

When our fathers assumed an independent rank mong the nations, they announced their political creed in the most solemn manner to the world, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are endowed w their Creator with certain inherent and inalienable rights: among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of In this short and sublime declaration, they embodied the fundamental principles on which they proposed to establish the free government of the I

Their creed is our creed. Their faith is our faith, Al the objects which we seek to accomplish, will be attained when the government which they bequeathed to us, is restored to the control of the principles which they pro

When the war of the Revolution was ended and Ame ican Independence was, by the blessing of the God of Armics, firmly established, our fathers again assembled to frame a permanent system of government. The result of their labors was the Constitution of the American

By the convention which formed the Constitution econcilable opposition of slavery to freedom, and of slave labor to free labor, was well understood, and the solemn pledge given in the Declaration of Independence, was freshly remembered. The soil wet with the for it. blood of freedom's martyrs was hardly dry and the echoes of devout thanksgiving for the great triumph of American Liberty, yet lingered throughout the land.

It was impossible that this convention could recognize principle of slavery in the frame of the National Government. In the emphatic language of Mr. Madi-son, they thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in men. Yet, as they had no power to change the personal relations of the inhabitants of any State to each other, but were charged with the duty of framing a general system of government for the people of all the States, leaving those relations untouched, it was equally impossible for them to abolish slavery in the States where it ex-

Accordingly, we find that the Constitution designate all the inhabitants of the States as persons, and no where ecognizes the idea that men can be the subjects of property; at the same time it no where confers on Congress th t to abolish slavery in the States where it is recognized and sanctioned by the local constitutions. It conains, indeed, several provisions respecting taxation, representation, the reclamation of fugitives from service, and the importation of such persons as the several States might see fit to admit, until 1808, which undoubtedly have reference to the fact that, in some of the States, slavery was sustained by local law, but it contains no provision which gives to this practice the national sanction and approbation. The Constitution found slavery, and left it, a State institution—the creature and dependant of State law-local, wholly, in its existence and character. It did not make it a national institution. It gave it no national character-no national existence This principle, we are happy to find, was recognized by Supreme Court of the United States in its decision of the celebrated Mississippi case, last winter.

And these, be it remembered, are the positions assu-med by the most prominent defenders of slavery at this They claim that it is a State institution, the General Government has, therefore, no control over it in the States. On this ground they demand that all petitions-nay, more, that the solemn resolutions of sovereign States-in any way relating to it, shall be contemptuously thrust aside as impertinent intermeddling by the free States and the citizens of free States what is no affair of theirs.

We admit-we assert that it is strictly a State instiation, and that Congress has no control over it in the

Why then, fellow-citizens, are we now appealing to you? Why have thousands of our countrymen in other States ranged themselves under the banner of Constitu-tional Liberty against slavery? Why is it, that the whole nation is moved, as with a mighty wind, by the discussion of the questions involved in the great issue, now made up, between liberty and slavery.

It is, fellow-citizens,-and we beg you to mark this is because SLAVERY HAS OVERLEAPED ITS PRESCRIBED LIMITS AND USURPED THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. It is strictly a State institution, but it has arrogated to itself a national character. The general overnment has no control over it in the States; but it has inwarrantably assumed to control the general government n the administration of national affairs, for its own pur

Let the results which would have been obtained had slavery been confined within its constitutional limits, be contrasted with the actual facts of our national experi

No candid man acquainted with the history of hi country, will deny, that at the formation of the constitu tion, a general expectation prevailed, that slavery would soon cease in all the States in which it actually existed The writings of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished men of the period, abound in proofs of this. The most significant and decisive evidence of it is found in the fact, that Coness, by the justly celebrated ordinance of 1787, exclued slavery forever from the Northwestern Territory the only portion of the country subject, in this respect to the control of the national will. If there had been any desire or purpose, at that time, to strengthen or extend slavery, can it be believed that this terrritory, ceded Congress by Virginia, New York, and Connecticut, all, then, slave-holding States, would have been made, by their aid and consent, forever inaccessible to it? It is impossible. The exclusion of Slavery from the Northwestern Territory was, at once an emphatic censure up-on the whole iniquitous system, and a solemn pledge that t should never be extended beyond its existing

Had this censure been regarded—had this pledge thus plemnly given, been observed, there would have been ow, little reason to complain. Slavery would have ceased wherever Congress possessed exclusive control. ould have ceased from the District of Columbia. would have disappeared from Florida and Louisiana of those territories by the United acquisition States. It would not have been permitted to fasten itself upon the Constitution of any new State. Its power and influence would have constantly shrunk within narrower and narrower limits; and it is not too much to say that, ere this, the curses of its pestilential presence would have been removed, probably, from the whole country. These results were actually anticipated and looked for by the friends of liberty; and they had a right

to look for and expect them. But very different are the actual facts of history. En croachment has succeeded encroachment, and usurpation has followed usurpation, until the influence of slavery runs through the whole action of the government, and is felt in the remotest corner of the land.

These successive encroachments and usurpations were the natural fruits of an early and most unfortunate error of the friends of liberty. In the Constitution Conven-Legislature: the delegates from the other States claimed, orably employed? Whose was the flag, renowned on equally represented. finally agreed that representation should be apportioned among the several States according to their population, army;—it was the flag of the people of the Unite. reckoning five slaves as equal to three freemen. Under this rule one owner of five slaves has precisely as much gies and resources of the nation to the vilest of purposes, political weight as four voters in a free State: nav.far more for power is always the more effective, the more it is concentrated. One man, with a hundred votes, will always have more political power than a hundred men with the same number of votes. They will be divided: he will profit by every division.

Thus was sown the seed of Upas: from which has sprung up the Poison Tree, which has stretched its branches over the land, and blighted the fairest prospects with their withering shade.

This rule has established an Aristocracy in the cour and constituted the slaveholders a privileged order. I has given to the slave States a rep gress nearly one fourth greater than they wou had, if freemen only had been represented, Nearly r fourth of the representatives from the slave States have been the representatives of slaves, sent by their masters to guard the interests of slave labor. These representa ives have always acted in solid phalanx whenever those interests were in question. They have made the pro tection and advancement of those interests the price of their political influence in the scales of parties.

Hence has arisen a Power in the country which ha apheld slavery in the District of Columbia and the Te ritories; which has created seven new slave States; which nas again and again prostrated free labor in the which has caused disastrous fluctuations in our public policy, both foreign and domestic; which has gradually surped the control of our foreign negotiations; which has twice destroyed the currency, by twice causing general suspension of specie payments; which has waged unrelenting war with the most sacred rights of freemen; which has arrogantly interfered with the domestic legis lation of the free States; which has stifled the freedom of speech and of debate; which has deliberately and in open breach of the Constitution violated and set at ought the right of petition; which has promoted violence within our own borders, by sending its emis-saries among us to delude and inflame the ignorant and the vile, and in a neighboring State has stained the soil with blood-the blood of an upright citizen, obnoxious only, as a fearless asserter of human rights,

This power thus hostile to free institutions, to free la or and to freedom itself, is the Slave Power. Are not all these charges true to the very letter? D they not, indeed, fall far short of the truth?

he Constitution of the United States. During that time five citizens of slaveholding States have filled Presidential chair forty years. Three citizens of the free States have occupied it twelve years. It is now filled by a slave holder of the narrowest school of slave. holding politics. Thus has the Slave Power prevailed

During the same period seven slave States have bee added to the Union, and slavery has been maintained by the authority of the General Government in the Dis trict of Columbia and in the Territories of Louisiana and Florida. We will say nothing of the admission o Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama into the Union as slave states. The fact that these were taken from the original Slave States may be admitted as an apology, though certainly not as a sufficient warran But the continuance of slavery in the District, and in the territories, purchased from France and Spain and the admission of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri into the Union as slave States, were in violate of the implied pledge contained in the Ordinance of 1787 refest disregard of the principles of the Const tution-and utterly at variance with the original policyo he country in respect to slavery. Thus has the Power prevailed in the admission of new slave States, and in the extension of slavery beyond its original limits For a considerable period after the organization of the

Federal Government, wheat and flour, products of

result. By persevering and well directed efforts England, France Austria and Russia have been induced to remove all onerous duties on cotton, and, in and through those countries this product finds an open access to all the markets of Europe, France reduced her duties in 1831, and since that period the export of cotton to and through that country has increased from two and a half to thirteen and a half millions of dollars. Similar efforts have been made in behalf of tobacco and rice, also, for the most part, products of slave States.—
In the meantime, wheat and flour and pork and the other oreign markets, and our government has cared nothing & of these products has become immense. & the free labor anxiously looks for a market, but finds almost all the ports of the world nearly or absolutely closed against him. Thus bor and sacrificed the interests of free labor, through it

In 1816 the tariff policy was adopted under slaveholding auspices. It was carried out in 1824 and 1828. In 1833, South Carolina, a State which voted originally gainst the declaration of Independence, threatened disselve the Union and form an alliance with Great Britain, if this policy was not abandoned. Under this threat and against the earnest remonstrances of the free abor interests, the celebrated compromise act was passed, providing for the gradual reduction of all duties .-Inder the operation of this act many great interests of the country have suffered exceedingly, and yet the Gov ernment has made no effort to relieve them, by providing markets abroad when the protection necessary to secure the market at home was withdrawn. Thus has the Slave Power dictated the adoption and abandonment of the protective policy, in disregard of the interests of free labor.

Let it be remembered, however, that this abandonment does not extend to the products of slave labor. The home market is still secured for sugar, by a protective duty; and foreign markets are secured, or earnestly ought, for cotton, tobacco and rice by negotiation. Since the shameful sacrifice of the West India trade

under the auspices of a late administration, by a sort of legislative arrangement with England, the principal question with that power has related to the North Eastern Boundary. More recently another grave question has arisen out of the affair of the Caroline. Both these questions deeply concern the people of the free states but neither seems to have been deemed of sufficient importance to require much attention from our representa ive at the British Court. His time and talents have been more congenially employed in pressing claims for compensation for slaves shipwrecked on a British Island and emancipated by British law; in remonstrances against searches by British cruisers of American ves els, suspected of being engaged in the African slavetrade; and in enlarging the British market for the rice of the Slave states. We do not find fault with these remonstrances or with this enlargement; but we deny that the Government of the United States has any right to assert the unconstitutional principle, that men are property, in any negotiation with a foreign power: still less can we consent that such negotiation should be pressed to the neglect and prejudice of important interests of the free states. Thus has the Slave Power paralyzed and made ineffectual, except for its own purposes, our negotiations with the leading power of

In 1836 a surplus of thirty six millions was ascertain ed to exist in the national treasury, and Congress passed an act for its distribution among the states according to the partial and unjust rule already mentioned, in our nments on the distribution of the proceeds of the publie lands. In the same year the Florida war commenced. This war had its origin in the aggressions of the whites upon the Indians, in attempts to recapture the slaves, who were alleged to have taken refuge among them. The number of these fugitives was said to be about five hundred. In 1837 an arrangement for peace was concluded, but the war was soon after renewed, be cause that arrangement did not stipulate for the surrender of the fugitives claimed, many of whom had intermarried with the Indians. New circumstances of atrocity marked the renewal of the war. Bloodhounds were imported from Cuba, as fit auxiliaries of American troops, Occola, the gallant chief of a fallen race, was decoyed within the power of an American General, under a flag of truce and then treacherously made prisoner, war or rather slave hunt, is not yet ended. It has prosecuted at a cost of forty millions of dollars. The last instalment of the surplus revenue, amounting nine millions of dollars, yet remains unpaid to the states. These nine millions, and thirty more have been sunk in the swamps of Florida, for the ignoble and unconstitutional purpose, of reducing five hundred unfortunate persons, claimed as fugitive slaves, to bondage. And whose was the money Whose was the army thus dishonarmy ;-it was the flag of the people of the United States. Thus has the slave power prostituted the ener-

without constitutional authority.

But why multiply these facts? Why remind you of the vast amount of the products of free labor, sent down your great river, year after year, and of the fail-ures to obtain payment for these products, which have ruined so many deserving and industrious men and impoverished so many more? Of the dishonorable submission of our Legislature to the demands of the slave power in the enactment of the black act of 1839 Of the recent mob in the chief city of Ohio, aided and ncouraged, if not planned and instigated by lawless Of the insulting citizens of an adjoining slave state? language used towards your Supreme Judiciary because they have asserted the supremacy of the Constitution of Ohio on the soil of Ohio?

We ask you, fellow citizens, to acquaint yourselve fully with the details and particulars belonging to the topics which we have briefly touched, and we do not doubt that you will concur with us in believing that THE HONOR, THE WELFARE, THE SAFETY country imperiously require the ABSOLUTE AND UN QUALIFIED DIVORCE OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM

SLAVERY. This is the great object of our effots. We believe that our national constitution affords no sanction to the doctrine that man can hold property in man. We believe that its only safe refuge, from universal disayowa and repudiation, is in the constitutions of the separate states which admit and sanction it. We believe that neither the domestic nor foreign policy of the government will be permanently settled. so as to secure steady and adequate rewards to free labor, until slavery shall be confined within the limits of those states, and the general government be delivered from the control of the slave

We would therefore withdraw the support of national egislation and negotiation from the system of slavery. We would enforce the just and constitutional that slavery is the creature of local law, and cannot be extended beyond the limits of the state in which i

We would provide a safe, adequate and permanent market for the products of free labor, and, as necessary to this end, would enforce a radical and permanent reform in the currency.

On the other hand, we would not interfere with the restoration of fugitives from service, on claim of the party to whom their services may be due; but as this constitutional stipulation is against liberty, we would give to it a literal interpretation and confine it strictly to cases of escape from the state under the laws of which the service may be claimed to be due, into another state. We would also give to the products of slave labor, so long as any state shall deem the holding of slaves con-

sistent with sound expediency and moral and religious

obligation, a fair measure of legislative regard and pro-In our state legislation, we desire to repeal the oppressive laws which degrade the black man without benefiting the white: whose legitimate tendency is to drive from among us the respectable, the intelligent and the pious men of color, and leave only the ignorant, and the vicious, rendered ten fold more dangerous, by the re-

moval of the most powerful restraining influence, which can be brought to bear upon them. We would encourage the self improvement of the colored people in virtue and knowledge, by suitable legislative provisions,

We would secure to every man a speedy and impartial

trial by jury, in all cases where life or liberty shall be in We would secure to the whole population of the state, tha benefits of general education; a sound corrency; an adequate market; and an economical expenditure in all

the departments of the state government. These are the principles, these the objects of the LIBERTY PARTY. No honest man need be ashamed of them. They are indissolubly connected with the prosperity and honor of our country and our State, If there were any rational prospect that either of the other parties would bend its exertions to accomplish

of slave labor, became the great article of export and these objects, we should not unfurl the flag of a separate of slave labor, became the great atticle of export and these objects, we should be some first ascendancy of organization. But there is none. Each of them depends for its ascendancy on the slave power. Each, consequently, must shape its ends and measures in acnce with the demands of the slave power. We, therefore, give to the breeze the banner of Consti-utional Liberty. We inscribe on its folds, LIRERTY

We inscribe on its folds, LIBERTY

-EQUAL RIGHTS-PROTECTION TO FREE -GENERAL EDUCATION-PUBLIC ECONOMY. We rally under it with firm resolution never to abandon the contest, never to relax our oxertions, until our great object shall be happily accomplished. Last year the Liberty party counted her voters by thousands: this year she counts them by tens of thouproducts of free labor have been gradually excluded from sands: next year she hopes to count them by hundreds We feel assured that the time is not far of thousands. thought nothing about the matter. At length the surplus of these products has become immense, & the free laborer own institutions and their own interests from the grasp of slavery. In vain will the laborer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the farmer, the merchant, look for stabilihas the Slave Power protected the interests of slave labor and sacrificed the interests of free labor, through its influence on our foreign negotiations. removal, and we venture to predict that a measure of permanent prosperity and public happiness, such as the country has never yet witnessed, will be the result. A safe and permanent market, at home and abroad, will be provided for the products of labor; the most prolific source of domestic discord will be removed; a sound currency will be established; the benefits of general ed-

> will be upon our beloved country and all her institutions, SAMUEL LEWIS, of Hamilton Co., Pres. J. H. PAYNE, of Lake Co. ROBT, HANNA, of Harrison Co. Pres'te. R. M'MURDY, of Franklin Co. 3 Sec's.

EXCHANGE OFFICE. F. H. BRAYTON, EXCHANGE BROKER. Cleveland Ohio.

ucation will be secured; and above all, the blessings of

that Just Gon, who presides over the destinies of nations,

TEstern Funds, Specie, and uncurrent Money ight and sold on favorable terms.

PETERS'PILLS

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds. account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action .- N. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these ruly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day hey were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient-being mild in their action at the same ime; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility, Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters,

Dear Sir:-I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Com-plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever JOHN CASE, M. D. For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever, I

would recommend Peters' Pills in preference to all other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D. The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-MERSON, is considered sufficient I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr. Jos. Friestly Peters' Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and con-

sider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used. Given up to Die. How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and

the easiest taken. Consumption Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States, hat Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when noth-

ing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel have added their testimony to that effect.

Coughs and Colds, neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a

few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure he most distressing ones. The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oncida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumplive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witnesstheir effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the sing of Divine Providence, should

property of all, and in every family on the face of the The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they re-

stored her to perfect health. S. Banker, 97 Green st. was cured of a very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only 5 Lozonges, when all other remedies had no effect on, him whatever.

Mr. G.T. Matthews. 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. aenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks zestored him to perfect health. He says they are the

greatest medicine in the world. When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony, Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffering, without the parent's knowing the cause-little sus pecting worms are literally cating them up. Sher-

man's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them. Sherman's Worm Lozenges. Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infattible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasiou long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenge

would specifily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebra-ted doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; he father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of her misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The irst dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them-another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of

Sherman's Lozenges. My Poor Back will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do! Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a ew hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster. The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism,

Several persons have called at the warehouse, to lumbago, &c. &c.

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